

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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### BIRTHS.

On August 16, 1908, at Peking, the wife of C. W. CAMPBELL, H. B. M. Legation, Peking, of a daughter.

On August 24, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of FREDERICK RAYDEN, of a daughter.

On August 27, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. CHALMERS, a daughter.

On August 30, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of J. P. ROCHER, of a daughter.

On August 31, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. WYVARD BROOKS, a daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

On August 10, 1908, at Causeway, St. Front (France) JULES GARY, 1. M. Customs, to UZIE THYSS, daughter of Frédéric Thys, Manager Banque de Mulhouse.

### DEATHS.

On August 16, 1908, suddenly, at Ichang, Dr. GEORGE F. STOKES, Church of Scotland Mission, aged 32 years.

On August 25, 1908, at Peking, CHARLES JAMES STUART ADAMS, aged 51 months.

On August 29, 1908, at Shanghai, LAURA WINNIFRED CLARK, aged 1 year and 6 months, beloved daughter of James and Ida Clark, 1. M. Customs.

On August 30, 1908, at Shanghai, Captain DANIEL A. MACDONNELL, Pilot, aged 43 years.

At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 3rd inst., CARL LESLIE BLACK, late of the China Imperial Maritime Customs, aged 31 years. Funeral will pass the Monument at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 3rd inst., Police Constable WILLIAM TAYLOR, third son of James Taylor, farmer, East Thundersdon, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, N.B., aged 24 years. Deeply regretted.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1908.

### A BATTLESHIP MYSTERY DISPELLED.

(29th August.)

The telegram, which is published to-day, of the rumour of war between Argentina and Brazil, and the suggestion that the three mammoth warships (now building in England for the latter country) have been ordered with a view to a probable contest for the future sovereignty of Uruguay, dispels the mystery which has surrounded the construction of the big battleships. It has been asserted, with a great show of reason, that the Brazilian navy has no imperative need of vessels of this type, far surpassing in power and size anything afloat and in commission. Reuter, however, in to-day's telegram, which is reproduced elsewhere, supplies the ostensible *raison d'être* of the three "Goliaths." In design, armament and speed these vessels are strikingly similar to the battleships which Japan has now under construction. In that connection the *New York Herald*, to which Japan is a bugaboo of the first magnitude, insists that these vessels, while ostensibly building for Brazil, are in fact designed for Japan, and intimates that a secret arrangement exists between Brazil and Japan to this end. This statement has been indignantly denied by Brazilian diplomats, but there has been no official or semi-official denial from Japan of the fact. The fact that Japan has not denied this story, but has ignored it altogether, is taken in quarters other than those of the *Herald* offices as tending to cast a doubt on the correctness of the *Herald's* assumption. According to another American opinion the argument is that if Japan were really arming in this secret way there would be a denial at once of the story. Some of those who hold to this view make the guess, for it is nothing more than a guess, that China is the country which will ultimately turn up in possession of the Brazilian ships. At one time there seemed to be something in this latter theory, but it is pure conjecture, without any base of known fact upon which to rest, and Reuter's despatch to-day dispels all the conjectures that had been erroneously formed as to the ultimate ownership of the battleships in the British yards which have formed the subject of so much speculation by theorists.

### A TYPHOON CORPS FOR HONGKONG.

(31st August.)

A contributor comments on the proposal of the Government to inaugurate the "Victoria Emergency Corps" as briefly outlined in our issue of the 29th inst. In the course of an appreciative letter he remarks that residents of Hongkong will have noted with satisfaction the news, appearing in our Saturday evening's issue, of the Government's highly commendable effort to cope with Hongkong's annual typhoon scourge with a view to mitigate, if not actually prevent, the abnormal loss of life consequent upon its yearly visitation. The writer adds:—It is a relief to learn that the authorities have at last been brought to recognise the necessity of promulgating some scheme whereby the ravages of the typhoon fiend could be lessened to an appreciable extent. That Hongkong has long been lacking in this respect there is no denying, but owing to the conservative attitude taken up by the Government, things have been allowed to take their own course, and, true to the traditions of "old custom," the people of Hongkong have come to regard the story of lives lost as a matter of course. It is, therefore, a matter of great moment to the floating population of the Colony, and for which

they will afterwards find cause to be thankful, that the powers that be have hit upon a scheme to extend greater security to them than at present exists—a scheme which it is hoped will be as effective as it will commend itself for its simplicity. In fact, its simplicity is its chief recommendation. The scheme, as set out in the current issue of the *Government Gazette*, proposes to raise a Volunteer Emergency Corps for the purpose of saving life on the harbour front during typhoons. This is to be done with the aid of life buoys, ropes, etc., which will be provided at convenient intervals along the Praya and the sea front at Kowloon. So far, so good; but it would appear that the authorities are inclined to be slightly sceptical—that young men, once having enrolled themselves in the Corps, will attempt to shirk their duty in the hour of need. It is stipulated that "as a certain amount of organisation is required to ensure co-operation and secure the best results, it is necessary that intending volunteers shall pledge themselves to obey the orders of the officer in charge of the party, who will be the Assistant Harbour Master, or one of the Harbour Department Boarding Officers, or some other Government officer deputed by the Harbour Master or by the Captain Superintendent of Police." Our correspondent concludes:—"We can assure the authorities that there are many young men in Hongkong who are only too willing to help their fellow-men in their hour of misfortune and it is only through the absence of a systematic institution such as exists in many coast towns of England that they have been prevented from doing so. But now that active interest has taken the place of lethargic indifference, we can assert with some degree of certainty that everything will proceed without a hitch. As we have remarked before, the scheme cannot be too timely and it is only to be hoped that it will escape the fate of blaspheous speculation as in the case of the new typhoon refuge at Mongkok-shi. Those at the helm of affairs are on the threshold of an excellent scheme, and there is no good reason why that scheme should not be realised, so far as public co-operation is concerned, if the authorities are willing to lead the way."

### KOWLOON'S TRADE.

Being one of the Imperial Maritime Customs stations of China with which Hongkong is very closely associated interest will be found in the annual report by Mr. W. R. M'D. Parr, the acting Commissioner for Kowloon. On the whole the district appears to have been in a flourishing condition in 1907, an advance of 124 million taels or 30 per cent, being shown in the junk trade, which amounted to over 54 million taels in value. The Commissioner himself writes that:—"In view of the multiplicity of adverse circumstances—inclemency of weather, tightness of money market, exchange fluctuations, restriction of opium smoking, unrest in the South, and last, but not the least, the transfer of the carrying trade from junks to foreign lighters of certain staple commodities referred to elsewhere—the statistics for the past 12 months show a distinct, and in the circumstances satisfactory, improvement both in the volume and value of the trade. Deducting about 10 per cent. from the total value of the trade obtained from increased valuation, there still remains a substantial increase of 20 per cent. to record."

Although that would seem to indicate progress, we are told in the next sentence that with the exception of flour and foreign rice trade was unsatisfactory. How the two statements are reconciled it is difficult to say, but there they are. With regard to crops Mr. Parr says that the spring and the autumn rice crops suffered from two diametrically opposite causes. Unusually heavy rains in the autumn caused the river to overflow in many parts, and the growing rice in the low-lying districts along the river was almost totally destroyed; the higher levels, however, yielded a very fair crop. At first the autumn harvest promised well; in fact, hopes were at one time entertained that it would prove a record crop, but before the rice was ready for harvesting incessant rains reduced the yield to a five-tenths crop. The spring harvest proved even more disappointing, owing to excessive drought. These short crops have further enhanced the cost of living, and thus curtailed the purchasing power of the interior for cotton goods and sundries. On the other hand, an abnormal demand for foreign rice to make good the shortage was created. Coochin-China, where the crops were reported to have been abundant, was chiefly drawn on, as the Siamese crops were poor. Rice alone contributed Hk. Tls. 14,324,393 to the value of the import trade, an increase over 1906 of 74 million taels. All rice dealers did well. The prohibition to export rice was not withdrawn throughout the year. A large and profitable business was done in flour, for the most part of American origin. Enhanced freights and prices brought the trade in the Australian cereal practically to a standstill in the latter part of the year. The local flour-mill had a very brisk and profitable year's working. The great depression which ruled in the market for Indian cotton yarn towards the latter end of the year 1906 continued throughout 1907, and the business for the past 12 months has been most unprofitable. Foreign goods entered China from Hongkong via the Kowloon stations during the year 1907 to the value of Hk. Tls. 29,820,314, an enhancement of about 84 million taels over the preceding year's figures. Cotton goods, with two exceptions in shirtings, show substantial advances, more especially cotton thread. American kerosene oil has increased by 21 per cent, while Sumatra oil decreased by 916,888 gallons (about 45 per cent) and Russian oil by 319,305 gallons (about 35 per cent). No Burma oil was imported by junk. All the items under metals fell off with the exception of lead in pigs and bars, which advanced about 60 per cent. An exceptionally profitable business, however, is reported to have been done in metals, and the general decline in our returns may in a great measure be ascribed to the fact that foreign-flagged lighters towed by steam-launches are now largely employed in lieu of native junks to carry machinery, iron pipes, tin plates, cement, coal, kerosene oil, etc., China. The poor rice crops of 1906 were followed by two equally disappointing crops in 1907, with the result that there was a steady demand for foreign rice to make up the shortage. The importation of foreign rice reached 4,548,202 piculs, an advance of 1,744,114 piculs over 1906. Paddy increased from 68,296 piculs in 1906 to 1,037,906 piculs. With regard to opium it is reported that some 1,040 piculs of foreign opium passed our stations—the highest figures for the last 16 years—being an increase of 23 piculs over the previous year's figures. Malwa advanced by 59 piculs, while Patna and Benares declined by 13 and 23 piculs respectively. No native drug or boiled opium was reported. The opium trade for the year may be pronounced to be unsatisfactory. The Anti-Opium Edict of 1906, and the subsequent closing of all opium divans and the restriction of the sale of the prepared drug in China, checked opium smoking to a considerable degree and caused much uneasiness among sellers and buyers. The reduction of sale of raw opium announced by the Indian Government during the early part of the year gave an impetus to the trade, but owing to the active anti-opium propaganda in China the effect was but temporary. In conformity with the undertaking with China, the amounts offered at the monthly auctions in Calcutta were reduced as follows: from January to June, 4,400 chests were sold per month; from July to December, 4,000 chests per month; and commencing with 1908 the sales will be 3,900 chests. Finally, the heavy and unexpected fall in silver at the end of the year caused considerable losses to Hongkong importers, who had brought at a high exchange and had to close their remittances to India when exchange had dropped some 15 per cent. Malwa opium was subjected to the same influences as Bepgal, and towards the close of the year larger sales were reported, in consequence of reduced arrivals from India. A small quantity of Persian opium was exported to Fokien province. The bulk of it was sold to the Japanese Government for sale in Formosa, where there is a Government monopoly. Only some 50 chests of native (Yunnan) opium are reported to have been imported into Hongkong during the year, and out of that number the opium farmer reports having boiled some 41 chests, which it is believed by the Commissioner were bleached with the foreign drug for exportation to Annam and the Straits Settlements. The Szechuan drug is reported to have been plentiful, but the Yunnan crop only gave a 50 per cent. yield. The report on further points is of interest but it mainly recounts events that have already been chronicled.

### AMOY'S TEA TRADE.

(1st September.)

In continuation of the trade reports for 1907 of the treaty-ports of South China we may refer to that by Mr. Bowra, the Commissioner of Customs at Amoy. Reference is made in the first place to the tea industry which has to all intents and purposes disappeared. Mr. Bowra laments the fact that the decadence of Amoy as the port of shipment for Formosan tea should still have to be insisted on but says that, far from any improvement having occurred last year, 1907 is only conspicuous as the year in which the Formosan tea traffic came to a virtual end; the patient, in fact, took a serious turn for the worse, and unless present indications are unexpectedly falsified, it will only remain for the coming year to celebrate the obsequies and put up the tombstone over the defunct trade. Of the total shipment of Formosan teas during the past season, only about one-twelfth went via Amoy, against nearly one-half in the preceding year, and it is probable that during 1908 even a smaller fraction will pass through the port. Thus the end though long foreseen has at last come somewhat suddenly. Amoy is perhaps the oldest of the Chinese tea ports. The Amoy language has even given the name *tea* to the Western world. For many years there was a large production of tea in the district itself; that died out, and Amoy enjoyed a prosperity lasting for 30 years or so as the harbour and entrepôt for tea from Formosa. This, too, in its turn, now draws to a conclusion and other sources of production must be tapped if anything of the old influence of the port is to be regained. Apart from tea, the trade history of the year was favourable and fair first crops were reaped. But drought interfered with the second crop, and upon the whole the harvests of the year were poor. The clan fighting in the Namab and Hwien districts interfered seriously with trade; communications were not absolutely interrupted, but many fields were left untill, and trade in the disturbed country was very languid. Business during the year is reported to have been generally dull and profits poor, and there were two or three failures of native banks. The gross value of the trade in 1907 was 18,816,566 taels, a decrease of about one million taels in comparison with that for the preceding year, but the net value shows a small increase over the 1906 figures: this is probably accounted for by the value of silver, which ruled high during most of the year—until October, in fact, when it began to fall with lightning-like rapidity—and so cheapened the price of foreign imports. The conclusion to be drawn is that apart from re-exports, i.e., tea, the trade remains much as it has been for many years past. As tea was the backbone of the trade from the foreign, and no doubt largely from the native, point of view, there is not much comfort to be drawn from this reflection. Hope for the future, however, lies in certain enterprises which were initiated during the year. The most important of these is the Chang-Hsia (Amoy-Changchow) branch of the Fukien Railways, which is now under construction. The subscribed capital for this line and the extension from Changchow to Chinchew, which it is hoped to build later, is \$6,000,000 in \$5 shares, on which a call of \$1 a share has already been paid. The management is vested in three directors, a committee of eight (mostly wealthy local or Straits merchants who have taken shares) and a resident manager. The promoters and management are entirely Fukienses, and the line is evidently intended to be quite a provincial concern. The terminus at the Amoy end is at Sungson, a place on the mainland facing the west side of Kulangsu, which lies close to the new tank installation of the Standard Oil Company. The construction of the track at Sungson began early in July and 15 1/2 miles were completed by the end of the year. It is expected that the whole section will be completed by the spring of 1909. With regard to shipping it is recorded that 857 vessels under general regulations, with aggregate tonnage of 1,027,763, entered at the Customs during the year, against 865 vessels, 1,050,627 tons, in 1906. The falling off in tonnage and might fairly have been expected to have been much more serious in view of the non-entry of the large tea steamers. Steam-launches entered and cleared fell to 9,203 vessels in 1907, in comparison with 9,622 in the year before. But a greater aggregate tonnage shows that a larger type of vessel is being employed. On the subject of opium, it is stated that last year saw the largest importation of the drug from abroad since 1903 and was actually the largest with the exception of that year and 1897, the total import of the foreign article being 3,870 piculs. The native drug showed a decrease of some 800 piculs, but the Commissioner says that it was due no doubt partly to the larger arrivals of the foreign drug and partly to the large local production. The local retail price was from \$6.80 to \$7.20 a catty, against about \$9 a catty for foreign opium. The opium crop realised in the districts near Amoy during 1907 is estimated at 9,370 piculs. Whether the internal opium tax is successfully gathered on the whole of this production seems some what doubtful. Foreign opium merchants complain that it is not—that the greater part of the output evades duty and is carried clandestinely by junk as well as overland to all the neighbouring centres of consumption. This may or may not be the case; but considering the well-known lawless character of the Tungan people—the district in which the great bulk is grown—and the fact that an opium tax collector was killed there some two years ago, it would seem that the control of the growers in that region is at any rate not conducted without difficulty. On the whole it would seem that while Amoy has lost the tea trade, she is regaining her position as a general trade centre for the hinterland.

### SINGAPORE ADVICE.

(2nd September.)

Sir Henry Blake's letter on the opium proposals for Hongkong, which we reproduce elsewhere in this issue, is described by the *Times of Ceylon* as a right and left hander, and the journal adds "Hongkong has a hard time in front of it, but we can imagine that the Colony will make some effort towards compensation after the ex-Governor's plain hint to 'agitate, agitate, agitate.'" Taking the cudgels on behalf of this Colony, the *Singapore Free Press*, which is exceptionally well-informed on the opium question, remarks in a leading article that that is all very well, so far as it goes. But the unfortunate thing about Hongkong is that no matter how good its case all its protests and agitations are as a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, for the simple, but all-sufficient reason that the Hongkong public has been content to remain passive and unarmed, and has studiously neglected to provide itself with the only machinery by which it can hope to influence the Colonial Office, or even show that it is in earnest about anything. The Singapore paper imagines that Hongkong's chief misfortune appears to lie in the fact of the existence of the China Association, a comprehensive body that concerns itself with the general commercial and political interests of Britain in China, and also has lately affiliated to itself the interests of Britain with Japan through a closer association between the China Association and the Japan Association. But nowhere in all this do the relations between Hongkong as a Crown Colony and the Colonial Office or the Imperial Government have the least place. As a Crown Colony, in so far as the possession of any political leverage that may be brought to bear in Downing Street, unofficial Hongkong simply has no more existence than the child unborn. Downing Street knows the Governor of Hongkong and his Executive Council, and to a less extent the Legislative Council. But the official majority on that body makes the opinion of the Legislative Council to be whatever from time to time the Secretary of State desires it to be. Nothing

can that be seen more clearly than in the pre-emption of Col. Seely that, all the respect-able opinion in Hongkong, on the opium suppression business, would be found to be in agreement with that of the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, and Sir Frederick Lugard's opinion would necessarily be whatever the Colonial Office directed it to be. It will thus be seen that public opinion in Hongkong, so long as Hongkong permits it, to be so, is the opinion of the Secretary of State. There are fumes amongst the Unofficials, and the press sometimes—if Downing Street chooses to notice it, which it does not as a rule—behaves in quite obnoxious fashion. But if Hongkong will take the honest opinion of those who have regretted its helplessness as a Crown Colony of British citizens this is no more effective than the traditional method of Chinese warfare by making fires and beating gongs. What Hongkong has to do, if it really desires to make the influence of the resident British community felt directly by the Secretary of State, is to fashion for itself a weapon whose grip shall be in Hongkong and whose hammer-head shall be in London. The *Free Press* asks: "What can the China Association know or care about the Crown Colony woes of Hongkong? And replies: 'Nothing.' Downing Street is out of the picture so far as that body is concerned, although in almost every branch of the activities of the China Association that body may well ask the Foreign Office to look after its interests. It has been mentioned to us that in some quarters in Hongkong, where a sort of claim to a monopoly of representation of public interests is tacitly exerted, there would be displeasure at the formation of any body that would venture to express public opinion that did not take its cue to speak or remain silent from the group indicated. If that be the state of things in Hongkong the sooner it is ended the better for the welfare of the Colony. But that has been the representation made to us as the explanation why Hongkong has never created for itself, as a Crown Colony, and that alone, any machinery that might form the medium of approach to the Secretary of State without any official intermediary, the resident members of the Hongkong Association in London being the branch charged with the duty of making representations to the Secretary of State direct, through the department charged with the administration of the Eastern Crown Colonies. If ever there was a time in the history of Hongkong when such a body was needed it is now, when so large a proportion of the Colony's revenue is endangered by the surrender of the Home Government to the agitation of a parliamentary clique. We have in a previous article shown how simply and effectively such an Association can be initiated. What is it that hypnotises Hongkong, alone of the Eastern Crown Colonies? We deplore the absence of such an organisation because until Hongkong arms herself as we suggest there can be no means of co-operation between Hongkong and other Crown Colonies even if there is a common grievance to redress or a common policy to support."

### FRONTIER PORTS.

(3rd September.)

Additions to the excellent series of Yellow Books issued by the Statistical Department of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs continue to arrive and the latest to reach us is one dealing with the Frontier Ports—Lungchow, Mengtze, Szemao, Tengyueh and Yutung (Tibet). It was first thought that the opening of Nanjing to foreign trade, and the consequent establishing of a Custom House there, would rouse Lungchow out of its lethargic sleep and bring more life into trade relations with down-river ports; but so far this expectation has not been realised and all has remained as heretofore. Mr. J. W. H. Fergusson, who is assistant-in-charge temporarily, mentions in his report, that, with the exception of a couple of small steam-launches, sent up by the authorities for official purposes, no steamers have entered the port. That steam navigation up to Lungchow is not an impossibility has also been demonstrated by the French river gunboat *Vigilante*, a vessel of 150 tons, drawing about 2 feet. She made the trip during June 1905 and remained at the port for some two weeks. The journey both ways was accomplished without accidents. It is probable, however, that the condition of the river, with its many rapids and sharp bends, will always remain a serious bar to the development of riverine trade from a practical standpoint. Shipping at Lungchow is merely a matter of small Chinese sampans and rafts. Of the former craft, Mr. Fergusson's report states, 652 entered and 201 cleared during the year, making a total of 853 vessels, aggregating 3,412 tons. The number of rafts descended from Tonkin by the two rivers, Sungki-kong and Coabang River, at the confluence of which Lungchow is situated, was 380, the largest number on record since the opening of the port. The trade of Mengtze during last year presents no special features. The acting Commissioner of Customs, Mr. C. H. Brewitt-Taylor, however, devotes considerable space to the railway in course of construction. He reports that although the prediction of 1906 was not fulfilled, the work on the railway steadily progressed. The dry winter and spring were favourable and labour was plentiful. The 47,000 men at work at the end of 1906 were kept on as long as possible, but some drifted away with the Chinese New Year holidays, and more, with the advent of hot weather and the trying wet season, but still at the minimum—in the exceptionally bad weather of October, 19,000 labourers were employed. At this time, there was a

good deal of sickness among the natives, but hospitals and sanitation prevented any serious mortality. Present precautions for the well-being of the labourers have certainly removed any cause for possibly deserved reproach in the days of experience. The abnormally heavy rains of the early autumn severely tested the solidity of the permanent way, which, taken as a whole, well withstood the ordeal. Some serious landslides occurred, and the mountain torrents laid bare foundations that were estimated to have a large margin of safety. Reinstatement cost no small sums, for which unexpected outlay as is possible in the reflection that the works have been subjected to a test probably as severe as they will ever experience. The track is now ready for laying the rails throughout three-quarters of its whole length. The portions upon which serious construction work has still to be done lie between kilometres 83 and 119, and kilometres 305 and 362. Between the points first indicated the line has to be carried up some 900 metres and across a deep valley, which difficulties are being overcome by a loop about 14 kilometres long with a bridge, now under construction, composed of two long arms, which are to meet in the middle. The scenery along this section is simply superb. The sudden death of a large contractor delayed work on the second section. At the close of the year the metals were laid and construction trains ran to kilometre 83, where a halt has to be called till the bridges shall be finished; these ready for ready for traffic, the metals may be laid as fast as they can be brought up. All being well, the engineers have little doubt that the locomotive will reach Mengtze during the summer. Regular ordinary traffic between Hukow and Lahaï has been promised for April. On the subject of opium, which now absorbs a large amount of public interest, the report makes reference to the anti-opium movement which has spread into Yunnan resulting in the diminished use of the drug. The penalties for indulgence in opium were enforced in official circles, and the smoking establishments in and near Mengtze were closed in August. The sale of opium-smoking apparatus was prohibited after October. In other directions Mengtze, like Lungchow, appears to have undergone no material change in the year under review.

#### THE MATERIAL PROGRESS OF CHINA.

In an interesting article which appears in a Northern contemporary reference is made to the progress of China, particularly in the adoption and development of Western ideas, not merely in one direction but all round. It is only a few years ago since the Chinese Army was little better than a rabble of undisciplined recruits, who could barely be depended upon in serious crises. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai changed it absolutely into the semblance at least of a fighting force when he reorganised the Northern Army and gave it a status even in the eyes of the foreign military attaches whom he invited to view the manoeuvres. In South China, the example was by no means lost and it is matter of general knowledge that the two Kwang Provinces have a serviceable body of troops to carry into effect the will of the authorities. With regard to the Navy, of which Admiral Li Chue is the Commander-in-Chief in these waters, evidences are not wanting that there is a real and urgent desire to see it reconstituted, so that it may be something more than a mere name. The visit of Admiral Sir Arthur Moore to the Viceroy of Canton last year was accompanied by a stimulating effect in opening the authorities' vision to the necessity of having an effective naval arm if the West River was to be adequately policed. And the fact that the local Dock Company was entrusted with the work of constructing patrol gunboats may be taken as proof that Canton, at all events, is sincere in her desire to perform those duties for the protection of the lives and property of her subjects as well as of foreigners, which properly fall within her province. Even if it were not that the cause of humanity demanded the rigid patrolling of the Southern Waterways, it was essential in the interests of her own commerce that steps should be taken to reduce the frequent and sanguinary piracies which occurred, unless she was content to see the important rivers patrolled by foreign men-of-war. Whether the object of the Provincial Government will be attained remains to be seen, although recent reports regarding the work of pirates on the West River are far from satisfactory. Continuing its enumeration of several of the chief features which mark the advance in Chinese official opinion, our contemporary remarks that the Board of Education has been active in promoting all kinds of schools among the people. The Board of Commerce has made a beginning in investigating the trade conditions throughout the country and in promoting industrial undertakings. The Board of Revenue has been taking recent steps to organize a new uniform system of currency, and to bring the expenditure of the Provinces under a common system. The Board of Posts and Communications is continuing to carry out the policy of railway and telegraph extension. The Customs Bureau has started a school for the training of men for this branch of service, and it has also greatly extended the postal facilities. Viceroys and Governors throughout the Empire have all undertaken new enterprises looking towards reform. There is not a single branch of the Government service into which change and reform have not been introduced. And after recording these facts the recording writer asks: "Why then does progress lag, and why is there such a pessimistic feeling among so many of the leading men of China?" The reason alleged is that no fixed policy of introducing reforms has been adopted by the Central Government. At occasions have arisen, one reform after another has been adopted, but no definite purpose has ever been formed of adapting the whole governmental system of China to the changed conditions of modern life. What is needed, we are told, is the decision to adopt a programme for uniform and steady reorganisation of the whole system of government—executive, legislative and judicial. This would ensure the harmonious working of each new project with what has gone before as well as with what is to follow. There need be no breaking with the valuable methods of the past, rather should there be any retaining of old customs simply because they are old. New and old must be brought together to work under a uniform system towards a well defined result. There is much truth in these remarks, but the writer would seem to have formed the idea that the great Empire of China can be reorganised in a day. When we regard the progress that has been achieved even within the last five years and observe the new national spirit which has sprung up and animated the people, the fact has to be

admitted that China as a whole has marvelously advanced, particularly in the Southern Provinces, where the people are far more keen-witted and self-reliant than their neighbours in the North. It is easy to make comparison with Japan as to the rate of progress but Japan took her half-century to develop while China is only at the beginning of her modern history. By strenuous efforts China is covering her vast territory with a network of railways which are bound to revolutionise the face of the country, bring her people into closer communication and develop her natural resources. It is true that there has been lamentable dilatoriness in proceeding with the work of building the line between Canton and Hankow, but there seems to be reason to believe that operations will be pushed forward with all speed now that His Excellency Chang Chih-tung has been appointed chief organiser of the undertaking. In the article to which we have referred it is said that at present, many excuses are offered for the retention of things which should be abandoned on the ground that it is our old national custom. When anything new is mooted, it is often justified because it is the custom of foreign countries. Neither of these excuses can be considered justifiable. Both new and old should be subjected to the searching inquiry as to whether it accords with a fixed governmental policy which has been carefully planned. The most urgent of all tasks before the Central Government at the present time is the formulation of this general plan in which old and new can assume their proper positions. While that is correct to a certain extent it is not a task for a single moment that China, and naturally we refer to the South in particular, is fast discarding old ideas and assimilating the commercial wisdom of the West. The people themselves are now capable of combination, and powerful combination, to achieve a certain purpose, and there is less intestine strife than ever before. That in itself is an evidence of the advanced China, and it is through their actions and following the principles enunciated by them that the mass of the people will be influenced and guided. If Rome was not built in a day how can it be expected that China can emerge from her shell in a decade, unless the accompaniment of a social cataclysm was contemplated?

#### Telegrams.

##### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

#### PARLIAMENT FOR CHINA.

##### IMPERIAL DECREE ISSUED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th August.

An Imperial Decree was issued on the 27th inst., directing the opening of a Parliament to take place within nine years from this year. The Decree is a very long document and contains more than seven hundred characters.

#### A NAVAL BASE.

##### CHUSAN IS. SELECTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th August.

The Imperial Government proposes to utilize Chusan Island, in Chekiang Province, as a naval base.

#### HANKOW-SZEECHUAN RAILWAY.

##### TO BE UNDER OFFICIAL MANAGEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 28th August.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has indicated that the Hankow-Szechuan Railway will be controlled and managed by officials.

#### THE OPIUM QUESTION.

##### CONSUMPTION IN CHINA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 30th August.

Lord Li Ching-fong, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, has telegraphed to the Imperial Government that, in view of the anti-opium campaign, if the consumption of home-grown opium should remain as heretofore, His Excellency is apprehensive that it may give rise to contentious discussion.

Lord Li urges the Chinese Government to prohibit the cultivation of poppy within the Empire.

#### THE CHINESE FLEET.

##### PROPOSED SOUTHERN CRUISE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 30th August.

The Ministry of War contemplates the despatch of a Chinese fleet to the Southern Seas for a cruise.

It has been memorialized the Throne on the subject.

#### RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

##### PROPOSED INSPECTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 30th August.

H.E. Chang Pik, president of the Ministry of Posts and Communica-

tions, is considering the advisability of a tour of inspection throughout the Provinces in connection with railways and telegraphs.

#### CHINESE EMPEROR ILL.

##### SUFFERING FROM DYSENTERY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 1st September.

The Emperor is suffering from an attack of dysentery. The physicians in attendance are somewhat exercised as to the treatment to apply to the Imperial patient.

#### BRITISH MERCHANTS IN HANKOW.

##### COMPLAIN OF TRADE DEPRESSION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 1st September.

The British merchants in Hankow, in view of the present depression of trade, have applied for a reduction in Customs dues on all merchandise imported into the Province.

The Waiwupu has no intention of considering the application favourably.

#### SUPERINTENDENT OF RAILWAYS.

##### CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S SUGGESTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 1st September.

It is rumoured that H.E. Chang Chih-tung has applied for the transfer of the office of Superintendent of Railways, now vested in him, to the Viceroys and Governors of the respective Provinces within which railways are constructed. The Imperial Government appears to view the suggestion with favour.

#### PEKINGESE JUBILANT.

##### COMMEMORATING THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT DECREE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 1st September.

The people in Peking are jubilant over the Imperial Decree issued on the first day of the 8th moon (27th August) appointing the date for the institution of Constitutional Government in nine years' time.

The citizens propose to call a mass meeting to consider ways and means for commemorating the issuance of the popular Decree.

27th August, 1908. Their Majesties the Empress Dowager and Emperor Kwang Hsu issued an edict approving the memorial from the Prince Pu Lün and the other members of the Legislative Council, with regard to the constitution laws, parliamentary and votes, and other necessary preparations should be completed before the opening of the Parliament, and that their propositions are clear and wholesome. The Council of Parliamentary representation and the Legislative Council were ordered to distribute their propositions, after having been endorsed with the Imperial stamp, together with this edict, to all yamens in the Capital, Viceroys, Governors and their respective underlings, that all officials shall execute these propositions according to the time granted, and the results are to be reported to their Majesties every six months.

The Metropolitan officials, Viceroys and Governors are also advised to take steps without delay to encourage education and self-government among their people. As to the question of the opening of the Parliament, their Majesties gave a period of nine years for the accomplishment of all the necessary preparations. The constitutional laws, which are to be made by His Majesty the Emperor, will then be published, and an Imperial decree for summoning the parliamentary representatives will be also issued by that time.

#### TANG SHAO-YI.

##### TO INQUIRE INTO REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 1st September.

H.E. Tang Shao-yi, being about to proceed on his special mission to America, has had an audience with Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

Their Majesties directed the Special Commissioner to make a special study of the form of Republican Government obtaining in the United States during his sojourn in America.

#### SHANGHAI REFUGE.

##### REORGANIZATION RECOMMENDED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Shanghai, 2nd September, 3.55 p.m.

In consequence of the exposure by the North China Daily News the

Mixed Court Magistrate recommends the removal and reorganization of the Sinez Refuge.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER.

##### TAOTAI WEN'S SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 3rd September.

The Imperial Government has decided to appoint an official in Canton for transacting business having relations with foreigners.

Government recommend that the appointment be offered to Im Ku.

Acting upon the suggestion of the authorities in Peking, Viceroy Chang of Canton has telegraphed to Im Ku to proceed South to assume the duties of the office in succession to Taotai Wen Tsung-yao. This appointment does not, however, dispose of Mr. Fung Wachen's candidature for office in the Foreign Affairs Bureau as reported in our columns last week. We understand that Mr. Fung has active support in Canton for his selection to the Foreign Bureau and his chances are as good as those of any of his opponents for the assistantship to the Foreign Commissioner.—Ed. H.K.T.

#### CAPITAL OF KWANGSI.

##### NANNING PROPOSAL REVIVED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 3rd September.

The Imperial Government contemplates the transfer of the seat of Government in Kwangsi province from Kweilin to Nanning.

Telegraphic instructions have been despatched to Viceroy Chang to report on the advisability or otherwise of the proposed change.

#### SERIOUS AFFRAY IN SHANGHAI.

##### FOREIGN CONSTABLES WOUNDED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Shanghai, 4th September.

Another serious affray, occurred here last night between Japanese sailors.

Members of the Municipal police, who proceeded to suppress the street brawl were set upon by the sailors. In the melee two foreign constables were wounded.

#### TYphoon WARNING.

The American Consulate-General received the following telegram from the Manila Observatory:—

September 3rd, 11 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon South East of Naha. Direction unknown.

#### THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Weihaiwei, August 28.

The past week has been a busy one with the Fleet, as each ship has completed her Heavy Gun Layer's Test, and has filled up with coal in readiness for the northern cruises. The *Kent* carried out her H. G. L. test on Thursday. Her record is as follows:—  
Twelve 6" Guns..... 10 rounds 63 hits.  
Average per gun..... 8.4 " 5.25 "  
Best shot P. J. McGuinness 10 " 7 "  
The *Honmouth* was to have fired on Friday, but, owing to the equally weather and heavy sea, it was postponed till Monday when she completed her H. G. L. Test as follows:—  
Twelve 6" guns..... 18 rounds 55 hits.  
Average per gun..... 7.8 " 4.58 "  
Best shot P. O. Pike 9 " 8 "  
On Tuesday H.M.S. *Brimstone* carried out both her Heavy and Light Q. F. Gun Layer's tests:—  
H. G. L. Test..... 13 rounds 7 hits.  
Best shot P. O. Strange 7 " 4 "  
Light Q. F. 12 Pr..... 31 " 14 "  
Best shot, Lead, Seaman  
Parker..... 9 " 5 "  
During the week the Royal Marines have carried out their annual contest for the Royal Marine Jewel and also Royal Marine Officers Cup (Team).  
The first ten in the Jewel Competition were:—  
1. Capt. Fletcher..... H.M.S. *Monmouth*..... 88  
2. Cor. Blackman..... " *King Alfred*..... 83  
3. Lieut. Knight..... " *Bedford*..... 84  
4. Pte. Thorne..... " *King Alfred*..... 82  
5. Maj. Garrett..... " *Bedford*..... 81  
6. Pte. Richmond..... " *Bedford*..... 81  
7. " Harmsworth..... " *Tamar*..... 8  
8. L. Cpl. Fleetwood..... " *King Alfred*..... 80  
9. L. Cpl. Taylor..... " *King Alfred*..... 79  
10. Sgt. Lamberton..... " *King Alfred*..... 79  
Royal Marine Officers Cup (Team).  
Winner of 1st..... H.M.S. *King Alfred* 65 points and 516  
H.M.S. *Bedford* 55 "  
H.M.S. *Monmouth* 54 "  
H.M.S. *Bedford* 54 "  
H.M.S. *King Alfred* 53 "  
(2nd team)  
(2nd team)

The *Alacrity*, flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, returned from a shooting trip to Shaohkuan on Thursday evening.—N. C. D. News.

#### THE TOKIO EXHIBITION.

##### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Tokio, August 31.

Many papers protest against the postponement of the Tokio Exhibition. But other papers see in it a significant indication of the Government's readiness to obtain some financial readjustment.

President Roosevelt, in reply to a communication from Japan on the postponement of the Exhibition, declares that he fully appreciates the wisdom of Japan's financial policy.—N. C. D. News.

#### Parliament for China.

##### THE IMPERIAL DECREE.

TO PREPARE FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

Peking, August 27.

Decree of H. L. M. the Emperor, in compliance with the Command of the Empress Dowager, acknowledging the receipt of a code of Constitutional Laws drafted by the Hsin-chia Pien-ch'ü-kuan (Department for the investigation of the principles of Constitutional Government). The Laws are very complete and are in accordance with the requirements of the subject. The lines of duty incumbent on all high and low, are clearly laid down in these Laws.

The department has also submitted to the Throne constitutional schemes, that should be carried into effect before the opening of a Parliament. It is certain that before constitutional government can satisfy, or have any effect upon the nation, drastic measures must be taken to reform the Empire thoroughly. We, therefore, hereby order the Department to promulgate the said constitutional reform schemes among the Heads of the various Yamens in the Capital, the Viceroys and Governors of provinces and their subordinates. The officials are to carry these schemes into effect within their respective jurisdictions, and to report to the Throne every six months upon what they have done in the preceding months. The said Department is to see that all officials within the Capital or without carry out these schemes properly. Should any officials be found disobeying Our Commands they will be punished severely and without leniency. Let it be understood that We will not tolerate for a moment any delinquency on the part of the officials. Under the difficult crisis through which the country is passing it should be the clear duty of every official to exert himself to assist Us in reforming the Empire. Let it be made known that nine years are given as the limit of time for carrying out these reform schemes. The Constitutional Laws will then be definitely decided upon by Us and the date for the opening of the Parliament will also be announced by that time.

The metropolitan and provincial officials are also commanded to love no time in diffusing the knowledge of local self-government among the people, so as to enable them to govern the country in future.

Part care must be taken to prevent the evil work and insidious rumours which bad characters are constantly seeking to spread about, in order to disturb the peace and to cause trouble. We look to the officials of the Empire to put forth their whole hearts in carrying through these reforms, so that the State may become stronger and stronger. Let these Our Commands be made known to everyone in the Empire.

August 28

(1) Hui Chien is appointed Director of the High Court of Investigation in the Capital.

(2) Hui Hui is appointed Judge of the Peking Common Law Court.

August 29.

(1) Wang Ta-hsi (who is at present in England studying the Government and Constitution of that country) is appointed Senior Vice-President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications. Pending Wang's arrival in Peking, Wu Yu-shen (one of the two Directors of the Peking Granaries) is to act for him ad interim in addition to his (Wu's) usual duties.

(2) Lin Shao-nien (Governor of Honan) is appointed a Director of the Peking Granaries and Wu Ching-hsi is appointed Governor of Honan. Pending Wu's arrival in Kaifeng (capital of Honan) Chu Shou-yung is to act in his stead for the time being.

(3) Shen Tse-ang-chih is appointed Acting Governor of Anhui.

(4) Mao Ching-fan is appointed Provincial Treasurer of Kwangsi and Fan Kuang-hai is appointed Superintendent of Education for Kansu.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM SCHEMES.

The following are some of the constitutional reform schemes that are to be carried into effect within the next nine years.

1st year.—To establish provincial assemblies. To promulgate local self-government regulations. To adjust financial matters. To revise the laws governing Manchus in order to do away with the evils of racial jealousy. To take a census of the people.

2nd year.—To promulgate laws regulating the election of the members of Provincial Assemblies. To promulgate the regulations of the Tschébyuan (Imperial Assembly) and laws regulating the election of its members. To find out the annual amount of the expenditure and income of the Empire. To devise methods of judicial procedure.

3rd year.—To convene the Tschébyuan. To promulgate the new criminal code of laws. To promulgate regulations for the reorganization of the official system.

4th year.—To promulgate Common Law.

5th year.—To promulgate judicial regulations.

6th year.—To promulgate rules of judicial procedure.

7th year.—To draw up a Budget.

8th year.—To fix the amount of money required for the expenses of the Imperial Household.

9th year.—To promulgate Constitutional laws. To publish Institutes of the Imperial Household. To promulgate laws regulating parliamentary election.

#### BUILDING AUTHORITY'S DISCRETION.

##### REFUSAL TO EXERCISE.

Mr. Tack Yuen submitted to the Sanitary Board an application for exemption or modification of section 153 for the second floor of No. 27, Lyndhurst Terrace, as that floor has a skylight on the roof and also a window at the rear for external air and the window area is only a few square feet short of the area required.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minutes:—Inform the applicant he must apply in the first instance to the Building Authority as per section 247 (B).

Head, Sanitary Department.—The Building Authority has refused to exercise his discretion and asked that the matter may come before the Board.

#### THE ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

The new opium regulations drawn up by the Imperial Commissioners in charge of the prohibition of opium smoking have been approved by the Throne. According to these regulations, if any official should be found suppressing opium with slackness or indifference he will be severely punished, while those who have shown energy in enforcing the Opium Decrees will be rewarded and commended.

The British Minister in Peking has stated to the Waiwupu that the Hongkong authorities have issued a decree prohibiting the export of opium into China.—N. C. D. News.

#### S.S. "SORSOGON" SOLD.

##### PURCHASED BY A FRENCH FIRM.

The S.S. *Sorsogon*, which, as we have stated on previous occasions, is a valuable Coastal asset of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., has been sold. Negotiations for the sale and purchase of the handy-sized vessel were, of necessity, conducted with due regard to secrecy, and it was not until late yesterday afternoon that we came by sufficient reliable information to warrant our approaching representatives of the Dock Co. to speak to the authenticity of the report for publication.

For some time past inquiries from several quarters were made for the purchase of the *Sorsogon*, those from the Philippines being the most persistent and approximating nearest the vendors' idea of the steamer's value. She was a Philippine vessel and is admirably adapted for the inter-island trade.

Chinese interested in the shipping trade have also cast an eye on the *Sorsogon*, but as they would not go beyond a certain figure they have been forestalled in her purchase by a local firm of ship-brokers acting under instructions from a French firm of ship agents. We understand that when the steamer is refitted she will be employed on the Southern coastal trade for which she is eminently suited in size, tonnage and draft.

On the occasion of our reporter's visit to the Kowloon yards, after the typhoon, last month, he made reference to the S.S. *Sorsogon* in these terms: "Shored up against the side of the stone pier lies the hull of the erstwhile *Maella* inter-island trader S.S. *Sorsogon*, which went down off the Dock quay on the 18th September, 1906. It will be remembered that she was refloated and subsequently sold to the Dock Company, which has in her a convertible asset as soon as the much looked for revival in the shipping trade becomes an accomplished fact. The existence of the remark did not take long to assert itself: for within a month of the publication of the paragraph we are now in a position to report the sale of the vessel. At the time of her foundering two years ago, the *Sorsogon* was completing extensive repairs in Kowloon, and was ready to receive her new boilers when she was struck by the typhoon and sank in deep water under the sheer-legs. The story of the operations attending the refloating of the vessel presented many interesting features, as it will recall to the Admiralty, desirous of giving the Naval divers a practical test in work under water, actually lent their men to assist the Dock staff in the operations. Then the dredger *Canton River* was also employed in a novel duty for a vessel of her type, for she was used by the salvaging party as a sort of auxiliary vessel wherefrom the divers carried out their arduous task. When the *Sorsogon* was refloated it was found that she sustained comparatively little damage. She was abandoned to the underwriters and sold by Messrs. Jorje and Co., who were the Hongkong agents for the Manila Company, to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. for the sum of \$4,000, exclusive of the cost of the new boilers. Now that the *Sorsogon* has been sold work has already been taken in hand for refitting the vessel according to specifications answering to the requirements of the special trade in which she will be employed. It is not expected that the overhauling of the vessel will be a work of any considerable time, having regard to the fact that the new boilers are all ready to be fitted into the hull as soon as she is launched.

The figure mentioned to our representative as the purchase price of the *Sorsogon* ready for sea should leave a fair margin of profit to the vendors. At the same time it is considerably under anything the vessel could be bought for in the home market with the present rate of silver exchange.

#### MOTION FOR JUDGMENT.

##### INTERESTING ARGUMENT IN COURT.

On the 24th August, the Chief Justice, readers will remember, gave his decision in the action brought by the Hip On Insurance Exchange and Loan Company, Limited, and the Hongkong and Manila Yuen Sheng Exchange and Trading Company, Limited, against the two sons of Mr. Li Sing—Li Po Yung, and Li Po Kam—in which the latter claimed \$11,574 94, which had been paid into Court in connection with certain property.

Judgment was entered for Li Po Yung and Li Po Kam on the claim with costs, and in favour of Li Po Yung with costs on the counter-claim, and formal judgment was entered. In delivering judgment his Lordship said: "What the form of the order will be must be argued, as it may become a very complicated matter. The question of redemption of the Hongkong Fire Company's mortgage was much insisted on. I am not sure that it will arise: it depends on the attitude taken up by the company, who may be willing to have it transferred to the new owners. But this in turn depends on many other considerations. When the parties are ready, the form of the order can be made the subject of a special motion for judgment."

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who appeared for the Hip On and the other company (the unsuccessful parties) moved in the Supreme Court, this forenoon, that judgment be entered in his favour. Counsel proceeded to argue at length. His next step was to read bits of evidence from documents which were before him, when Mr. Slade interrupted, and called upon Mr. Pollock to read the whole thing; and not to leave out important parts. Mr. Pollock proceeded to read the check, but Mr. Slade called his friend to attention again, whereupon senior Counsel retorted that he was conducting his own case; that he was not leaving out any important points; and that he thought it very discourteous of his friend to interrupt him.

Mr. Slade returned that he did not think it was discourteous to interrupt when his friend was reading parts here and there and omitting parts which were important.

Mr. Pollock—If my friend would leave me to conduct my own case.

The Chief Justice put a temporary stop to the "breeze" by reminding Mr. Pollock that that had been given already.

Mr. Pollock—That is the motion I







## Interport Cricket.

## PLAY AT SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND TIENTSIN.

Mr. A. R. Lowe, hon. secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club, notifies that the Shanghai Cricket Club have invited the Club to send a cricket team to Shanghai and that an acceptance has been sent.

The team should leave Hongkong about 1st October, probably by a P. & O. mail of that date.

The selection of the team and all practice arrangements will be decided on by a special sub-committee composed of Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Major E. W. R. Stephenson, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, and Mr. R. Hancock.

Invitations have been issued to the various Cricket Clubs in the Colony to nominate two of their members who have a probable chance of places in the team to practice on the Cricket ground during September, and members of the Club are invited to notify the Secretary of any likely aspirants to interport honours with a view to trial being afforded them.

Only those players whose names are included in special list on the notice board are entitled to practise at the nets before 1st October, 1908, when the ground will be opened as usual for cricket and tennis.

The following letter was addressed to the following Clubs and Regiments:—Kowloon Cricket Club, Craignewton Cricket Club, Civil Service Cricket Club, Police Cricket Club, Parson Cricket Club, R.A. Cricket Club, R.E. Cricket Club, Departmental Cricket Club, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, 13th Rajputa Regiment and 10th Mahratta Regiment:—

Hongkong Cricket Club,  
31st August, 1908.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the Hongkong Cricket Club have received an invitation from the Shanghai Cricket Club to send a Hongkong cricket team to play Shanghai early in October next, and that an acceptance to the challenge has been sent.

The cricket ground is being opened (weather permitting) on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, to a restricted number of players who may stand a chance of being selected in the team, and with a view to a representative team being chosen to represent the Colony, I am instructed to invite your Club to nominate two cricketers (not being also members of this Club) who in your Committee's opinion have any likely claims to warrant selection, and who, if chosen, could probably arrange to go to Shanghai about the 1st October next. It is, of course, understood that your nominees would practice as much as possible at the nets and in the practice games on the cricket ground in September subject to any decision to the contrary come by the selection committee (Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Major E. W. R. Stephenson, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, and Mr. R. Hancock).

The team will in all probability be away about a fortnight and should Tientsin also send a team, as seems likely, the trip may extend to three weeks.

Awaiting your early reply,—I am, etc.,

A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

## ARTILLERY UNITS.

1st Period Training of Men as Specialists. One fortnight commencing 31st August, at 5.30 p.m. each evening.

Date of attendance:—31st August, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th and 11th September.

Each company to provide 2 to 8 layers, 4 to 6 range finders and 4 to 6 signallers. At end of fortnight Officers Commanding Companies will be required to select 6 layers, 4 range finders and 4 signallers. Both Artillery instructors will attend.

## ENGINEER COMPANY.

Parade:—At West Fort, Kowloon, at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd September, 1908, for technical instruction.

## INFANTRY AND ENGINEER COMPANIES.

Parade:—At the quarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 31st August—and Friday, the 4th September, for infantry drills. Sergt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will attend.

## INFANTRY COMPANY.

It is hoped that gentlemen who intend to join the Infantry Company will send in their names as soon as possible in order that the selection and appointment of non-commissioned officers may be proceeded with and arrangements made for carrying out the course of instruction.

## JOINED.

Mr. C. Gibbs joined the Corps on the 21st August, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,043 and posted to the Engineer Company.

## RESIGNED.

Gunner E. Hope is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 20th August, 1908.

Troop Sergt. Major G. O. Moxon is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from this date.

1st Period—Training of men as specialists. Date of attendance:—7th, 9th, and 11th September. Each company to provide 6 to 8 layers, 4 to 6 range finders and 4 to 6 signallers.

At end of fortnight Officers Commanding Companies will be required to select 6 layers, 4 range finders and 4 signallers. Both artillery instructors will attend.

## INFANTRY AND ENGINEER COMPANIES.

Parade:—At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 7th September—and Friday, the 11th September, for infantry drills. Sergt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will attend.

## INTERPORT RIFLE PRACTICE.

Interport practice will commence at King's Park Range at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 5th September.

## CADET COMPANY.

Complaints having been made of certain Cadets blowing bugles in the vicinity of dwelling houses, it is notified that if this practice is continued the bugles will be withdrawn from the offenders.

## MARINE COURT.

## AN ABSENT DEFENDANT.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, a charge was heard against Peter McClure, an able-bodied seaman of S.S. *Empress of Japan*, for unlawfully absenting himself without leave and wilfully disobeying the lawful commands of his superior on board ship on the 30th ultimo. Mr. Alfred James Halliday, Chief Officer of the *Empress of Japan*, who prosecuted, stated that defendant asked his permission to go ashore last Sunday, 30th ult., in the afternoon, which was refused. Sometime after 6 p.m. on the same day, defendant disappeared and has since made himself scarce.

A warrant for defendant's apprehension was forthwith issued.

## HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

## FINAL.

The final in the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition between the Victoria Recreation Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club takes place to-morrow afternoon at 6 p.m. sharp at the V.R.C. enclosure, and a good game is expected.

Both teams comprise nearly all the fastest and most powerful swimmers in the Colony and appear to be in excellent trim. A lighter, less kindly breeze placed at the disposal of the V.R.C. to meet the requirements, as it will be remembered that when these teams last met about a month ago, the Club's enclosure was packed to its utmost with the supporters of both teams, whilst many had to turn away in disappointment, not being able to even get standing room anywhere, to catch a glimpse of the game.

If at the conclusion of this match the result is again a draw (the same as it was last time), the teams will have to play extra time until one of them wins.

The following will represent the opposing teams:—

V.R.C.—L. E. Lammer (Capt.), A. H. Carroll, A. E. Alves, A. V. Barros, H. C. Sayer, J. M. Rozz Pereira, and P. M. Remedios.

O.Y.C.—R. C. Wittell (Capt.), G. Wittell, E. Humphreys, C. Humphreys, G. J. Cooke, O. R. Chynnet, and J. Forbes.

## CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB WINS.

The accommodation of the Victoria Recreation Club was taxed to its utmost yesterday afternoon when the ownership of the Shield this year was again contested between the Victoria Recreation Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club. Long before 6 o'clock, the large lighter kindly lent by the P. & O. and every inch of standing room was taken up by keen spectators, among whom were His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B., Colonel Darling, R.E., Hon. Commander Barros, R.N., Taylor, and several other prominent sportsmen.

When it became known that Mr. L. E. Lammer, the Captain and crack goalkeeper of the V.R.C., was unable, through illness, to take his place among the rest of his team, considerable disappointment seemed to have been felt by the supporters of the Club, as the invincible goal-keeper, as he is often called, has a clean record to his credit, not only for this season, but he has not allowed a single goal to go past him for the last three years. However, after the commencement of play he could be seen on the lighter directing the movements of his men and encouraging them all the time especially after the only goal had been netted against them.

Considerable enthusiasm was evinced from the very commencement of the game and last night the players received the applause it really deserved in this fine exhibition of the game. Although excitement ran as high among the contestants as the onlookers, a special feature of the game was that fouls were few and far between and in practically every instance were unavoidable.

Punctually at 6 o'clock, the whistle sounded, and both teams took the water amidst a great outburst of cheering from their supporters.

The players and their positions were as follows:—

(Blues)—V.R.C.: F. K. Tata (goal), A. H. Carroll, A. E. Alves, A. V. Barros (backs), A. C. Sayer, P. M. Remedios, and J. M. Rozz Pereira (forwards).

(Whites)—O.Y.C.: J. Forbes (goal), E. Humphreys, C. Humphreys, G. J. Cooke, R. C. Wittell, and G. Wittell (forwards).

The home team secured the ball at the swim but lost it almost immediately and Wittell made an attempt to net, the leather going wide. Alves then passed up to Remedios who again met with the same fate. C. Humphreys now took possession of the ball and rushed it down the bath, out-swimming Pereira, and scoring beautifully, the ball just touching the goal post and twisting in. Play again commenced and the whites now secured the ball, Cook passing to Wittell, who, however, failed to score. Carroll now took possession of the leather and swam up and looked dangerous, but Forbes stopped the attempt to net. The ball was then sent down to the other end of the bath and Wittell tried a very difficult shot which fortunately struck the goal post and bounced back, the same player again missing his mark after another try. Sayer now obtained hold of the sphere, and passed to Carroll, who shot a bit high. A free throw was soon after awarded to the Blues, and Carroll made another good attempt to shoot, the ball just striking the post.

The ball now travelled from one end of the bath to the other in quick succession, neither side being able to net before the call of half time.

Result:—O.Y.C. 1; V.R.C. nil.

The Whites scored the ball at the swim in the second spell, but lost it to Sayer who tried and missed. Carroll then followed up with a very hard shot which again missed its mark. Wittell and Humphreys in turn each tried to score the second goal, but failed. As time seemed to draw on, the Blues appeared to be playing a defensive game, and in the half of the game, allowed the Corinthians to gather near their citadel, but Carroll, who was playing a sterling game, now swam right up the field and made another attempt to equalise, the ball just going into the goal-keeper's hands. The O.Y.C. now obtained possession and Wittell tried a couple of shots which went wide. Carroll now made a bold try for his team, but the Corinthian goal-keeper was always alert and again stopped his attempt. In a bit of a scrimmage, Carroll passed to Alves, the latter having a brilliant opportunity to equalise, but by holding on to the ball too long, his attempt was frustrated, and the game ended in a win for the Corinthian Yacht Club by one goal to nil.

Taken on a whole the play was very even and the teams well matched, but luck seemed to favour the V.R.C. boys in their many attempts to retain the Shield for the old Club Carroll, Barros and Alves playing brilliantly throughout, the former although playing back always forcing himself up to his opponents' territory and trying, against luck, to score, whilst Barros and Alves always frustrated the many attempts made by their formidable opponents.

At the conclusion of the match, the V.R.C. cheered their victors, the latter responding with three hearty cheers for their vanquished but not subdued rivals.

The League Table now shows:—

Played Won Lost Drawn Total

C.Y.C. 8 7 0 1 15

V.R.C. 8 6 1 1 13

Royal Engineers 7 4 2 1 12

8th Co. R.G.A. 7 3 2 2 10

R.H.K.V.C. 7 3 3 1 7

H.M.S. Tamar 7 2 5 0 4

8th Co. R.G.A. 7 1 5 0 3

8th Co. R.G.A. 7 0 7 0 0

a point for a win.

a point for a draw.

## THE TRIAD SOCIETY.

## ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP.

In the Police Court, last Thursday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Sergeant Willis charged five men with being members of the Triad Society; (1) with being armed with an offensive weapon, to wit, a sword. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for three of the defendants, while the remaining two were undefended.

The facts of the case, as outlined by the prosecution, was to the effect that on the night of the 24th August, at 11.30 p.m., the defendants left Tai Wai to attend a meeting of the Triad Society. They had in their possession certain papers relating to the affairs of the Society, a handkerchief with the Triad characters printed upon it and a small sword. The first prisoner handed over to the police the handkerchief, and further admitted that he was a member of the Triad Society. The first and fifth defendants were arrested on the roadside near Tai Wai while they were on the way to the meeting, while the other three attempted to escape. All are natives of British Territory, except the first defendant, who is a stranger.

Mr. Mok Li Chi, a gentleman who claims to be an expert about everything in connection with the Triad Society, was cross-examined by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, when the following illuminating facts were disclosed:—

Are you a member of the Triad Society?—No. You never belonged to it?—No.

You never witnessed a meeting?—No. You never attended a meeting of any description whatever?—No.

So that all the evidence you have been giving regarding the handkerchief, papers, etc., is based on evidence?—No. I have studied the affairs of the Society.

The Triad Society is a secret society. The members, as you may be probably aware, guard their secrets rather jealously?—Sometimes.

How did you derive all this knowledge?—I learnt it from my father.

That is to say, your father taught you?—Not everything; only some.

Asked by Mr. Kemp how long he has been in the habit of giving evidence relating to the V.R.C. case, witness replied that the period covered about five or six years.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, on behalf of the second, third and fourth defendants, submitted that there was no evidence to show that they were members of the Triad Society. It was no offence to simply be on the way to attend a meeting, and therefore the prisoners ought to be discharged. Mr. Kemp agreed with him, and discharged the second, third and fourth defendants. The first defendant was found guilty on the first charge and sentenced to three months' hard labour; he was discharged on the second charge.

Sergeant Willis here stepped forward on behalf of the fifth defendant and informed the Court that this prisoner was a very steady man and was noted for his good character. He was not a loafer. He rendered great help to the police on more than one occasion and considering the fact that he had a wife and a family, he ought to be shown leniency.

The defendant was bound over in the sum of \$100.

## CHINA'S CURRENCY REFORM.

## THE SUBSIDIARY COIN QUESTION.

There can be no doubt that the first basis for the much needed reform in the currency of China must be the unifying of the present monetary system as proposed by Vice-Minister Shih-kai, after the signing of the Mackay Treaty, to issue a new silver coin of the value of a Kuping Tael. Such coins were actually issued by the Chihli Mint. As the Kuping Tael is the basis on which the taxes of China are estimated and all Government accounts are kept, Vice-Minister Shih-kai considered that this should be the proper standard. In this proposition, the actual conditions were lost sight of in the desire to plan for what would undoubtedly be the most desirable course of action. There can be no doubt that if a system could be devised which would carry on the financial operations of China for the future on the same basis as in the past, it would avoid much confusion, but it must be recognized that, whereas China in her governmental dealings recognises the tael as the standard of value, the commercial transactions of the people have come to be based on a Mexican dollar. Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, as well as the open ports of China and all the Provincial mints, form a strong argument for the use of the Mexican dollar as the silver currency for China. No system founded upon the tael can become current.

With the adoption of the dollar as the unit of the silver currency, there should be at once the fixing of the standard of the subsidiary coins. Silver 20-cent and 10-cent pieces should not form the subject of speculation by Chinese banks. The Board of Revenue should take such stringent and urgent action as would prevent any other method being followed than the five 20-cent pieces or ten 10-cent pieces should be issued by the Chinese banks to recognize these subsidiary coins only for their value if melted into syces can and ought to be stopped by a strong government.

If no other method can be adopted, all of the present silver 20-cent and 10-cent pieces should be recalled and new nickel coins issued in their stead. The adoption of nickel for these coins would immediately remove the possibility of the Chinese banks forming a comparison between the proportionate amount of silver in these subsidiary coins to that contained in the dollar. A 20-cent and a 10-cent nickel coin would be neither too large nor too heavy to serve this purpose.

What is true of the subsidiary silver coins is also true of the copper coins. The provincial mints should be required to mint these copper coins on a fixed uniform basis. At present the copper coins of one Province have more alloy than those of other Provinces, and each Province attempts to issue these coins—not for their value as tokens, but in order to obtain the seigniorage for the minting. If these coins are issued on a uniform basis in the various Provinces, it will be easily possible for the central Government to insist that ten of these copper coins shall be worth a silver or nickel 20-cent piece, and that 200 of them should be worth one dollar. In no other country in the world would it have been possible that 86 of these copper coins should have been worth a dollar, and within nine months 124 of them should have had the same value. These copper are the very life-blood of the working people, as in many instances their wages are paid in them, and the deterioration in their value means untold suffering.

It is pleasing to note that, within the last two weeks, the Governor of Honan has taken up this question, and that the Board of Revenue is taking steps toward the end which we have outlined above. A memorial has been presented to Their Majesties by the Board of Revenue, recommending the unifying of the present standards on the basis of the dollar. Their memorial has been referred to the Government Council for report and it is hoped that favourable action will be taken in the matter. If the present policy is brought to a uniform standard, the other necessary changes to render the monetary system of China reasonable and possible will be easy.—Sheng-tai Times.

## SUMMARY FINES FOR PERJURY.

## HONGKONG PRECEDENT CITED.

At the Supreme Court, Singapore, on Monday last, remarks were made by the learned Judge, Justice Sercombe Smith delivered an important judgment, affecting the right of appeal by witnesses who are summarily fined for perjury. The hearing of the appeal had been adjourned, pending the decision of Justice Braddell, in a similar case which had been brought before His Lordship at Penang. In that case, the appellant, one Solomon Elias Solomon, had been summarily fined \$25 for perjury. Mr. Justice Braddell held that there could be no appeal from the order of the inferior court fining a witness for false evidence summarily, as for contempt under section 12 of the Oaths Ordinance, 1890. The appellant was fined under the section in a criminal matter brought by the Crown upon his complaint. The intention of the section was to provide machinery for the prompt punishment of gross or open perjury committed in the face of the Court, under circumstances showing that the witness could have no regard for the heavy imposed on him, and which called for the summary action of the Court. The powers of a Magistrate to punish for contempt of court are, however, strictly limited by the Criminal Procedure Code, and stand on quite a different footing to the undefined and unlimited authority to commit for contempt vested in the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Colony, identical with that exercised by Judges of the High Courts at home. The Code distinctly allows an appeal to the Supreme Court from every judgment, sentence or order of a Magistrate except in cases where an offence is committed under the law not exceeding \$500. As Magistrates are empowered to impose a fine of \$50 for contempt, an appeal does not appear to be barred to the ordinary layman. His doubts as to the glorious uncertainty of the law would be mitigated on perusal of reports of cases where parties committed to prison for contempt by Supreme Court Judges are released on bail pending the hearing of their appeals, which are admitted and disposed of on their merits. The other day, a bankrupt committed to prison by Justice Sercombe Smith for three months, as for contempt under the Bankruptcy Ordinance, was released on bail pending appeal. The decision of Justice Braddell and Sercombe Smith would also seem to be in conflict with the procedure, followed by the Chief Justice of Hongkong, who gave leave to eight witnesses, whom he had summarily committed to prison for perjury, to appeal to the full Court. The Privy Council, in its turn, has just granted them special leave to appeal against the decision of the Hongkong Court of Appeal confirming the order of the Chief Justice, the ground that the appellants were not informed of the allegations of perjury made against them nor allowed time to make their defence.

When even learned Judges of the Supreme Court have to be set right by the Privy Council on matters of procedure affecting the working of the Oaths Ordinance, we think that it is highly inexpedient that an absolute finality should be vested in the summary decisions of Magistrates in such cases. We feel uncertain whether a Full Court would assent to or dissent from the separate decisions given that no appeal lies from summary convictions by a Magistrate for contempt. Under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, on which that of the Colony is based an appeal is allowed as of right. In the F.M.S. any summary conviction under the Affirmations Enactment, by any Magistrate is subject to the confirmation of the Judicial Commissioner; and any such sentences, passed by the latter, is likewise final only after being confirmed by the Court of Appeal. While the suppression of perjury by drastic means might be a desirable object, it is at the same time necessary to safeguard witnesses from the possibility of being victims to a miscarriage of justice. In the interests of the administration of justice, we think that the Government of the Colony will be well advised were it to take steps either to amend the Oaths Ordinance on the lines of the F.M.S. Affirmations Enactment, or to allow a direct right of appeal which two Judges of the Supreme Court have separately declared to be non-existent.

## TAXI-MOTORS.

## AN UP-TO-DATE EXPERIMENT.

Thanks to the foresight displayed by Messrs. Lavers and Clark, it is now practically assured that in the near future Shanghai will have a service of taxi-motors which will be available for hire by the general public at very reasonable rates. A company—registered at Hongkong, under the title of The Shanghai Motor Cab Company, Limited—has already been formed and it should not be long before an official announcement is made by the general agents. On making inquiries at Messrs. Lavers and Clark we were informed that at the present time the project is in its infancy, but the company has already ordered several of the most modern motor cars, such as are plying for hire on the streets of London today, and these are to be expected early in 1909. If the venture meets with the success it deserves, and which is confidently anticipated, 200 cars will be imported, each capable of carrying four persons inside and one outside beside the chauffeur. It seems only yesterday that motor-cars were first introduced into the Settlement and it speaks volumes for the enterprise of our local business men that in so short a time from the introduction of motors, such an ambitious project should have successfully launched. Of course, the ultimate success of the undertaking depends upon the general public. Unless the cars receive patronage the company must fail, but when the benefits of the service offered are fully considered it will be realized that the prospect of a lack of support is very remote. At the present time it is suggested to run the cars on the taxi-meter system, charging at the rate of thirty cents (max.) per mile, with a minimum charge of ten cents for one-third of a mile. When we take into consideration the fact that the cars can be accommodated in car, and the additional speed and comfort in riding, it will be seen that the rates proposed compare favourably with that at present charged by rickshaws or carriages. The education of chauffeurs is one which should receive a great deal of attention from the managers of the Company; not only is it necessary that they should be competent drivers (the Municipal Council will see to that) but it is essential that a good class of men be obtained, in order that patron may rely on civility at least.

The exact type or make of car has not been definitely decided upon, and it will not be until experiments have been made and the matter gone into more fully that this question can be settled. Whatever type is selected the public may rest assured that it will be one renowned for its reliability and comfort.—N. G. P. News.

## FLOODS IN MANCHURIA.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC INTERRUPTED.

Tokio, August 24.

Portions of the South Manchuria Railway line are inundated; the Tielissu-Huangyocheng section has suffered the most.

A light railway is being built to connect passenger cars, but the traffic of freight cars probably will not be open for ten days.

The Amur and Singari rivers are also swollen considerably.—N. G. P. News.

## THE U.S. FLEET AND GEISHA.

## MISSIONARY MEDDLESOMENESS.

We learn from the *Asahi* that General Viscount Terauchi, Minister of War, who holds the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, has received a letter from Miss F. H. Parmelee, an American lady missionary at the U.S. Pacific fleet, which is expected at Yokohama in October next. The lady strongly objects to the presence of geisha at the proceedings. "I am," says Miss Parmelee, "an insignificant American woman, but I have the interests of Japan at heart no less than the prominent foreign gentlemen residing in Japan and also sincere Japanese themselves. I earnestly hope that by means of the extensive power vested in your Excellency, you will exercise your influence towards preventing an act which will expose the disgrace of Japan through the so-called geisha and will injure the honour of the United States Naval men and their simple manly character by entertaining them with such low women. Japan is gaining notoriety as the theatre of the world since women of such a class are permitted shamelessly to be present at public functions. I earnestly hope that the indecent practice that was permitted on the occasion of the recent visit to Japan of an English dignitary, will not be repeated on the occasion of the coming visit of the U.S. fleet for the sake of Japan and of her reputation, and also for the sake of the parents, sisters, and lovers at home of the American Naval men. I venture to bring such an unpleasant question to your Excellency's consideration because it is a matter of great importance, and I crave your Excellency's indulgence for my presumption, and ask you to give earnest consideration to this suggestion."

The above is a translation from a Japanese version of the letter in the *Asahi*. The *Asahi* remarks that the writer of the letter is very apprehensive of geisha and ironically adds that she is right, but she places too much importance on these women. If they are regarded as simple waitresses, wearing smart clothes there cannot be much objection to their presence at the public reception of fleets and other functions.

## THE JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

## POSTPONEMENT OF GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE.

Tokio, August 27.

The Government has decided to postpone the Grand Exhibition of Japan originally fixed for 1912, in sympathy with the postponement of other enterprises of the Government.

## MME. SARAH BERNHARDT.

## MAY VISIT THE ORIENT.

The divine Sarah Bernhardt may come to Manila, says the *Manila Times*. She and her company of players have been booked for a tour of Australia and being desirous of seeing the Orient she has directed her managers to make inquiry as to the business possibilities in the cities of the Far East. Cablegrams have been received here and in the other cities of the Orient making inquiry as to the theatres and the extent to which the general public would be interested. Information is being supplied and there is a good chance that the tour will be booked.

Despite the fact that the great actress plays entirely in French there would undoubtedly be general interest in her visit and the frequent patronage of her performances. She is the greatest actress of our time, and interest, even curiosity, would outweigh the linguistic difficulty.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## THE ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th August.

A commissioner for the prohibition of opium-smoking will shortly make a tour of inspection throughout the various provinces to ascertain the extent of success that has attended the opium prohibition measures of the Imperial Government. The Canton Anti-Opium Society has arranged for a meeting to take place on the 31st instant, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the coming commissioner, and at the same time to devise further means to enforce the anti-opium regulations with a view to stricter compliance therewith.

## CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

Lum Tak Yuen was the promoter of the scheme for the construction of the Canton-Macao Railway. He had entered into a contract with certain Portuguese merchants for the construction of the road at the end of 1906. As no work on the line has been started since the signing of the contract, Lum reported the matter to the Ministry of Home and Communications and asked the Ministry to negotiate with the Portuguese Minister at Peking to cancel the contract. It is now reported from Peking that the contract signed by the two parties concerned has been cancelled.

## HONAM GAOL.

With reference to the suggestions of the officials of the Honam Police Station for the establishment of an industrial department in connection with the prison of that station for prisoners convicted of minor offences, the Viceroy has now approved of the proposals and instructed the officials of that station to draw up regulations for the proposed department.

## COPPER CURRENCY.

The Canton Mint had suspended the minting of copper coins for three months from the 5th moon this year. The coining of the copper currency was resumed yesterday. Part of the output of this coinage will be exported to Kwangai for circulation.

31st August.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER.

The Imperial Government proposes to appoint a special Commissioner in each of the coast provinces of China solely to conduct affairs with foreigners and has given instructions to the Canton authorities to consider the feasibility of the appointment of such a Commissioner in Canton. If the Canton authorities are in favour of the proposal, they are instructed to make necessary arrangements for the establishment of an office in this city for the proposed official.

## LI SHAI KWAI.

Li Shai Kwei, formerly an official in the abandoned when he was found in malpractice by ex-Viceroy Shun-Cai during his administration here, returned to Canton a few months ago, and he has surrendered himself to the Viceroy, H.E. Chen-chun, to be examined with the hope that he may be exonerated from the alleged charges and be reinstated into office. Since his return to Canton Li was placed in the custody of the Nambou magistrates. Viceroy Chang has investigated the charges and found that Li is not guilty of serious offences in the conduct of his having been heavily fined to the extent of over \$50,000 by H.E. Shun and of the good services he had rendered in former days, H.E. Chang is now about to recommend Li for reinstatement.

## PROMOTING NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The newly-appointed Taoist for the Development of Native Industries in Canton has been instructed by the

3rd September.

## SILVER DOLLAR PIECES.

Though recent vigilance has been exercised by the Canton officials in preventing traders from withdrawing the silver dollar pieces recently issued by the Canton Mint to a large number for local circulation, either for the purpose of exportation or melting down for profit, it is found that the number of these coins is becoming more and more scarce in the Canton market. It is concluded by the authorities that some traders might be trafficking in the standard coins by exporting them from Canton, and the Canton Mint officials are therefore instructed to investigate the matter and to devise means to check the practice, and at the same time to offer large rewards for the apprehension of the offenders.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The collection of the 2nd call on railway shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company at \$1.50 each by the different charitable institutions which was commenced on the 1st day of the 7th moon, does not appear to be promising at all. For the whole of the 7th moon the amount collected by the Wei Hong Institutions was 31,000 taels, Kwong Hing 10,000 taels, Kwong Yuen 10,000 taels, Oi Yik 10,000 taels, Shing Ching 8,300 taels, Ming Shin 7,800 taels, Shui Shin 820 taels, and the Chamber of Commerce 8,050 taels; total 87,700 taels. From the above can be seen the apparent apathy shown in the efforts of the Company by the general body of shareholders. In the year 1904, when the Company was started, a few millions of dollars were collected in a short space of time, but now the collection of the 2nd call can only bring in a sum of 100,000 taels in this month. This is no doubt the outcome of the working of the Company being unsatisfactory to the shareholders and the Imperial Government's decision that the railway should be put under official control through the appointment of Mr. Chang Chih-tung as superintendent of the railway.

## PROMOTION.

It is learnt in Mandarin circles here that the present Salt Comptroller, Ting Nai Yeung, will be appointed Tantai of Lung-chow, in succession to Tantai Yun Shiu Shih who died last month.

## FIRE.

Last evening, at 8 o'clock, an outbreak of fire occurred in a shop named Sui Cheung Lung, in Luen Ning street, through the careless use of kerosene oil. The flames shot up very high in the air, and at the time of the accident it was expected that serious damage would result to the neighbouring buildings. Fortunately, by the timely arrival of the fire brigades, the conflagration was put down promptly, and no fire or damage was sustained by the shops in the vicinity; the shop where the fire originated was gutted.

## AN EX-MINISTER.

H. E. I. Shing, ex-Chinese Minister to Germany, will leave in a few days' time for Peking via Hongkong.

## MILITARY GRADUATES.

One hundred and eighty-five students of the Military College at the British Firms have recently completed their course of studies. On the 25th ultimo certificates were distributed to these graduates by Admiral Li Chun.

## A MATTER OF JURISDICTION.

## MOTION TO SET ASIDE JURY'S VERDICT.

About six weeks ago a case of considerable interest, involving the old question of the registration of partnerships, was heard before the Chief Justice. It was the case in which the Kwong-Ming-Chung-firm of Canton, sued for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Reuter, Brockmann and Company, their servants, and agents from falsely representing to the German Consul at Canton, and to the Chinese authorities at Canton, that certain of the partners of the Kwong-Ming-Chung-firm of Hongkong were partners in the plaintiffs' firm; and from further endeavouring to enforce payment by the plaintiffs of a debt alleged to be due to the defendants by the Kwong-Ming-Chung-firm, by attachment of property belonging to the plaintiffs or in which they were interested. The plaintiffs claimed the sum of \$10,000 damages for alleged false representation and libel. The case lasted fourteen days and the verdict of the jury was as follows:—

On the ground of trespass they returned a unanimous verdict for plaintiff, and awarded \$5,000 damages.

They agreed that the nine persons were not partners in the Kwong Hing Cheung by a majority of five to two.

They agreed that the three, Wong Hing-tong and two others, partners in the Kwong Hing Cheung, were partners in the Chung Lung on February 21st, by a majority of six to one.

They agreed, by a majority of four, to three, that the defendants acted unreasonably, and probable cause in alleging on February 21st, that these three men were partners in the Chung Lung.

They were unanimous in finding that this did not constitute a libel, and that there should be no damages.

After argument as to costs the Lordship reserved judgment. He exempted the jury for two years from civil duties and thanked them for their attendance.

Last Monday the case came before the Full Court, comprising the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and Mr. Justice Comper, when Sir Francis Pigott gave his reserved decision in the action, commonly known as the "four case."

At the last hearing, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. A. Holborn, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) moved:—That the transfer by Li King Shek, the proprietor of the Kwong Yik Wo firm, of 14,000 bags of flour in favour of one Chan Mai Chi was a fraudulent preference, so against the other creditors of the debtor. 2.—That Chan Mai Chi was a bona fide purchaser for value of the 14,000 bags of flour from the Chan Mai Chi and 3.—That the Official Receiver and Trustee is entitled to the proceeds of sale of 10,000 out of the bags of flour, which proceeds were paid into Court to the credit of Original Jurisdiction Action No. 205 of 1905.

Mr. W. J. Lade (instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Giff) moved for the dismissal of the motion against Chan Mai Chi on the ground that the Court has no jurisdiction. He stated that Chan Mai Chi was a bona fide purchaser for value of the flour from Chan Mai Chi, and unless the purchase had been set aside it was good and valid.

The Chief Justice dismissed the first and second motions, and gave leave for the third item to be further argued.

ALLIED COUNTERFEITER IN CUSTODY.

A Chinaman, well-dressed, and having the appearance of a shop boy, was given in custody of the police yesterday afternoon, by the account of a witness at 145, Broad Street, charged with counterfeiting. This charge was interpreted by the police as passing counterfeit coins.

It was alleged by the shop accountant that the coiled called at his business house yesterday under the pretext of making a purchase. He paid for the article he wanted with a dollar note, received his change, and proceeded to leave the premises. When he reached the door, however, he did not like the article he had purchased, and returning to the accountant placed the parcel, together with the change, on the counter, and demanded back his dollar bill, alleging that he had paid twice too much for the stuff. To avoid any trouble the bill was returned, and the coiled left. A few minutes later, the accountant discovered that the money he had received from the coiled was counterfeit. The alarm was given, and a number of police went in search of the man, whom they found standing at the corner of the street. He was at once seized. The coiled was given the name of Fook Sam, and was charged in the Police Court, to-day, with the offence. He was remanded, bail being allowed in the sum of \$100.

## GYMKHANA NOTES.

## SELECTION FOR THE EVENTS.

It was not until late this afternoon—at three o'clock to be precise—when a friend asked me for a few "tips" for the gymkhana which is to be held to-morrow, that I was reminded that I had a duty to perform for your paper.

For the past few weeks very little training work has been carried on, owing to two things—the unsettled state of the track, and the usually state of the elements. But notwithstanding these disadvantages which the owners of ponies have had to contend with a few times were taken, but were not of much consequence.

To-morrow's gymkhana should be a very sporting event, and should be well favoured with fine weather, a large attendance is assured.

According to the programme which I have before me there are seven events for the first event—the Five Furlong Race. This event remains between Kingkong, who is being ridden at 150 lbs, and Art Patrick (157 lbs).

The Gymkhana Stakes—the race of the afternoon—should be considered that of Coxcomb, but Blue Nile must not go out of reckoning. For the Weller Race, for which there are three entries, Mr. Lesson's mount is worth backing.

The mile race should produce a good field. If Sidier Dhu start he should win. If not, the Rose.

The last race rests with Astral. GYM.

## POLICE OFFICER'S UNTIMELY END.

## SUDDEN DEATH DUE TO STROKE.

Through the death of Police Constable William Taylor, which took place in the Government Civil Hospital, some time ago, the Police Force of Hongkong has lost a most promising officer, and its members a staunch friend.

The circumstances surrounding the death of this popular officer are most pathetic. Police Constable Taylor had been stationed at No. 6 Police Station, the Peak, for some time, and on the 1st instant was transferred to headquarters. Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning P. C. Taylor was sent out on special duty at the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's wharf. He appeared to be in his usual spirits, and was on his way to the wharf until about noon. On his way to the Central Station he called in at the Fire Brigade Station to consult a brother officer about a hunting expedition which was to have been held shortly. P. C. Taylor sat on his friend's bed, while the friend busied himself about the room, listening to what was being said. Suddenly Taylor stopped speaking, and he was seen to fall back on the bed and then a second or so later he rolled to the floor. He was picked up by his friend and replaced on the bed and on the occasion he was seized with a violent fit of vomiting, which he soon recovered from. For a while he seemed better and complained of feeling bad about the head. A glass of soda water was handed him, but he did not have the time to drink much of it when he was seized with an attack again, and collapsed. Hurriedly an ambulance was called and the unfortunate man conveyed to hospital. He became unconscious during the night, and died, as already stated, before midnight. Death was due to stroke.

He deceased was quite a young man, being twenty-four years of age. He came to Hongkong two years ago to join the local force, having been drafted from the Aberdeen Police. Prior to this he was with his father in a dairy farm at Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. He was a native of East Thurgarton, Peterhead, N.B., and his sudden demise will come as a shock to many, owing to the man's sterling qualities and the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. He leaves his parents in the Homeland, and a brother—P. C. G. A. K. Taylor—who is also a member of the local force—to mourn his loss.

The funeral took place this afternoon under the direction of Mr. J. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and was followed by a squad of police officers and many civilians.

## THE FLOUR CASE.

## FURTHER LEAVE TO ARGUE GRANTED.

In the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction Court, last Tuesday afternoon, the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) gave his reserved decision in the action, commonly known as the "four case."

At the last hearing, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. A. Holborn, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) moved:—That the transfer by Li King Shek, the proprietor of the Kwong Yik Wo firm, of 14,000 bags of flour in favour of one Chan Mai Chi was a fraudulent preference, so against the other creditors of the debtor. 2.—That Chan Mai Chi was a bona fide purchaser for value of the 14,000 bags of flour from the Chan Mai Chi and 3.—That the Official Receiver and Trustee is entitled to the proceeds of sale of 10,000 out of the bags of flour, which proceeds were paid into Court to the credit of Original Jurisdiction Action No. 205 of 1905.

Mr. W. J. Lade (instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Giff) moved for the dismissal of the motion against Chan Mai Chi on the ground that the Court has no jurisdiction. He stated that Chan Mai Chi was a bona fide purchaser for value of the flour from Chan Mai Chi, and unless the purchase had been set aside it was good and valid.

The Chief Justice dismissed the first and second motions, and gave leave for the third item to be further argued.

## HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LD.

## LAST HALF-YEAR'S FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The profit on working account, to 30th June, 1908, of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., amounted to \$30,213.50 as compared with \$73,068.73 for the corresponding period of 1907, being an increase of \$7,754.00.

The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$15,177 brought forward from 31st December, 1907, shows a credit balance of \$76,693.55, which the directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

4 p. a. dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year ..... \$ 36,000.00  
To transfer to repairs and renewals account ..... 15,000.00  
To write off furniture and fixture ..... 10,000.00  
To write off electric plant ..... 3,500.00  
To write off steam launch ..... 500.00  
To carry forward to new account ..... 14,593.55  
\$79,693.55

## A LADY'S PERDICAMENT.

## HER RICKSHA STRUCK BY A TRAM ON THE PRAYA EAST.

Mrs. Cecilia Cooper, a young woman who resides at 2, Observation Place, related to Mr. J. H. Kemp, in the Police Court, to-day, a most painful adventure which she underwent on the Praya East yesterday. As evidence Mrs. Cooper showed a couple of bruises on her face, and informed the Court that she had also received several cuts about the leg. In the dock were two ricksha coolies, whom Mrs. Cooper accused of being responsible for her injuries, by their negligence.

"I engaged a ricksha in town yesterday to return home," the complainant said. "While going along the Praya East I called the coolie's attention to the fact that a tramcar was coming up from behind, but he paid no attention. Again I told him to move off the lines, but still no notice was paid, until, finally, when he started to move he could not get away in time, owing to the presence of the second defendant's ricksha, which was on the wrong side of the road. The tram struck her ricksha and over-ruled it, throwing her on the road, and causing her injuries, already mentioned."

Her Worship found that there was negligence shown, and ordered each coolie to pay complainant \$15 compensation.

## GOLD RINGS STOLEN.

## THIEF WELL PUNISHED.

A few days ago Mrs. Hobbs, who resides at 1, Ormeau Villa, Kowloon, lost two gold rings from her house. The rings were valued at \$30. A report was made to the Tain-tsan-tai Police, with the result that a description of the rings was given to all pawnbrokers, with instructions to detain the person offering them in pawn. This had the desired effect, for yesterday a coolie named Chan Hoi was handed over to the police. Chan denied the charge vigorously, saying that he had found the rings. The police believed, however, that while Chan was visiting some of the lady's servants he sneaked up to her room during her absence and stole the rings. Accused was charged in the Police Court, to-day, and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

## MARINE COURT.

## EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Police-Sergeant George Jackson charged Mr. Wolfgang Horu, master of the Norwegian steamship *Sfir*, and Wing Sing, of 81, Wing Lok Street, the agent or charterer of the same ship, with unlawfully attempting to leave the waters of the Colony after having obtained a port clearance with a number of passengers greater than that allowed by the said port clearance on the 3rd instant. The first defendant denied the charge while the second defendant admitted the offence.

It was stated by prosecutor that at 3.30 p.m. yesterday, he boarded the *Sfir*. He demanded from the master the port clearance, which allowed only twelve passengers. He counted twenty passengers in presence of the master—an excess of eight.

It was stated by the master that he told Wing Sing, his charterer, that he would not take more than twelve passengers. Despite this, more than twelve passengers came on board before the master's departure.

Wing Sing's statement was to the effect that it was a mistake on the part of his *Sfir*. It was further stated by the master that he informed Wing Sing two days beforehand that he could only take twelve passengers, and he repeated his order again yesterday before the passengers came on board.

The first defendant was fined to cents while Wing Sing had to pay \$240 to the Court.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

## INTERPORT COMPETITION PRACTICE.

Practices will be held at King's Park Range on Saturday, 5th Sept., and Sunday, 6th Sept., and on Saturday and Sunday until further notice, for the purpose of choosing a team from the best shots in the Colony who shall compete against teams in Shanghai, Singapore and Penang, for the Interport Challenge Trophy.

It is hoped that all the best shots of this Association will endeavour to obtain places in the team.

## POOL SHOOTING.

Practice and Pool Shoots will be held at the Peak Range as follows:—  
Saturday, 5th Sept., 2 to 5.30 200 yards.  
Sunday, 6th Sept., 10 to 12.30 200 yards.  
Saturday, 12th Sept., 10 to 5.30 200 yards.  
Sunday, 13th Sept., 10 to 12.30 200 yards.

Members are notified that cash must be paid on the range for ammunition and cards and in no circumstances can credit be given. Hongkong currency alone will be accepted. Shooting dates for the remaining week-ends in September will be notified later.

## THE "TENYO-MARU" ON FIRE.

## RESULT OF HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

Tokio, August 31.  
As the T. K. K. S. *Tenyo Maru* was proceeding on her voyage outside Yokohama yesterday afternoon, an outbreak of fire was discovered in her forward stokehold. The outbreak was the result of the Yokohama harbour regulations which forbid the discharge of oily water.

The damage done was slight. Repairs are completed and the *Tenyo Maru* left for San Francisco this afternoon. (C. G. Z. News.)

## CHITS.

## AND ALL ABOUT THEM.

This subject is one of the greatest importance to the wise (or otherwise) young men who come to the East, and as such should be treated with due dignity and respect. If the subject were dealt with in book form, it is deserving to be, it should have, in the first place, a magnificent title-page, bearing a title both extensive and comprehensive, something after this style:—

## CHITS.

What they are, and Why.  
A description of their use and abuse in the wide of the Far East.  
With special reference to Clubs and other institutions in Singapore.

Being a Complete Guide as to How to Avoid, Also How to Reach the Bankruptcy Court.  
(By One Who Knows.)

That just about shows what ground we have to cover.

When we come to grips with the question we are faced immediately with this question: Who invented monthly pay-days?

Preserving a perfectly impartial mind, we should then ask: Ought he to have a statue erected to his memory, or ought he to be treated as a Guy Fawkes? The answer will vary according to whether the individual in question receives chits, or one who signs them. There will no doubt be many possessed of an ever-growing banking account who will rise up and say "Blessed be the inventor of chits!" And there will be others who—but "huff said, as the poet puts it.

Can it be that the late lamented Sir Stamford Raffles invented Singapore and chits at the same time? It may be so. The fact may have escaped the notice of his biographers. Imagine the soul of Sir Stamford entering for a space, some sunny evening, into a bronze statue on the main. With steady arms he was proudly surveying the result of his handiwork, and soliloquies thus: "Here we are. This is Singapore. This is what comes of being enterprising. Look at all that shipping, spread out miles in length. Look at this expanse! See these young men playing cricket (nearly all of them bankrupt). Look at those fine buildings. See what the commerce of Singapore is . . . and all built up on chits!"

But it cannot have been Sir S. He's got his statue, sure and safe. People only get statues erected to their memory when everybody agrees that they "deserve them, and if there had been any chits—that that invented chits—and monthly pay-days—there would have been a difference of opinion as to the statue idea. So it couldn't have been him.

Anyway, there we are. We have got the system, and we have got to make the worst of it—at least, that is what most of us do.

What is a chit? In plain and simple language, a chit is an ingenious and pleasant-looking contrivance for causing you to buy, absolutely against your will, a lot of things (chiefly in liquid form) that you have very little use for, but that you have very little hope of ever being able to pay for.

Do you know the story of the Hebrew gentleman, who like most of his co-religionists, was a genius at business? Speaking to one who was not of his persuasion he remarked: "What astonishes me is where you Christians get all the money that we get from you."

There is a world of truth in it, and some how one is led to think that chits were—but no. There is no need to stir up racial animosities over the question that the real and original culprit was proud of his achievement.

The chit evil is deep-seated, deep-rooted. Whether or not it was first established in the East—for it may not have been—it is very certain that the disease has spread far and wide. To point of fact, the moment you step on board the P. and O. boat at Tilbury you enter Chitland. Drinks and smokes and a lot of other things can be had through the simple medium of a little printed card, with blanks on which to sign your name and cabin number.

Then there comes the end of the week—not month, in this instance—and you are presented with a bundle held together with an elastic band. On the back of the last one is an awful legend in blue—the total of your indebtedness.

When you get over the initial shock you go on, just as bad as ever. The result is that when the boat dumps you at Teluk Blanga you are a confirmed chit-signer, and Singapore is ready to receive you with open arms. Which it does.

The disease of chit-signing is rarely found to be curable. There have been cases where strong men have tried to struggle with the fatal habit, only to fail. There have been instances where men, in desperation, fled from these shores to the place from whence they came, where chits are not known; but the deadly desire has seized them again, and they have hastened back, slaves to chits. The sight of a chit pad lying on a hotel table has been known to throw some people into a state of frenzy. They have wept tears of joy on beholding the welcome sight once more, after an absence of years.

There are only two things to be done with the chit system. Either it should be abolished—which is, of course, impossible—or it should be extended to all branches of commerce. Why not pay for ricksha rides by chits? Why not give tips by chits? Why not give chits over the counter when you buy stamps?

Do you remember the case of the lady whose banking account was overdrawn? What did she do?—Calmly wrote out a cheque for the amount! Now, chits might be used something after this fashion. Why not start a banking account with chits? How splendid it would be to go into a local bank and reaching for the chit pad remark to the clerk, "I want to open an account here." Stick that down to my credit, please." (Inuding him a chit with "I O. U. \$100.00 written on it.)

That would be something like.

When one had drawn cash for the total amount one could write out another chit. The thing is simplicity itself!

The old established chit-signer in Singapore—that is to say, the old resident, gets a great deal of fun out of watching the floundering of the new arrival who endeavours to suit himself to the ways of the place. This fun might be added to greatly, if, once a year, a special kind of tournament or competition were held. Only newcomers should be allowed to enter and the object should be to see who could run up the largest number of bills, or the largest bills, in the shortest space of time. This would provide a fine test for the abilities of the chit-signer new to the game.

As to winning the prize I am afraid that I, at any rate, should stand an "early."

C. V. H. in Singapore Free Press.

ANOTHER ricksha coolie—making about the twentieth in a fortnight—was prosecuted in the Police Court, this morning, for demanding more than his legal fare. In addition defendant was also charged with assaulting Mr. I. M. Xavier, an assistant engineer of the P. & O. S. S. *Yongnam*, who appeared as complainant, in both cases. The latter charge was not proved, and that was dismissed. On the other charge the coolie—Mr. Ching Hoi—was fined \$5.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write under today's date:—

During the past week, the market has continued quiet and inactive with but a small business to record, but rates in most cases have been fairly well maintained.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited, is advertised to take place on Saturday, the 12th inst. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 12th inst.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Douglas Steamship Co., Limited, will be held on Saturday, the 19th September. The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 8th to 19th September.

Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled steady during the week and towards the close were sold at \$75. The London quotation was 278 1/2.

Marine Insurance—North China are still in favour in the North at 78, while Canton remain neglected at 52 1/2. Unions can probably be placed at \$75. Sales of Yangtze have been effected at \$166.

Fire Insurance—Both China Fire and Hongkong Fire are in demand at quotations. Shipping—There are buyers of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships at \$47, but sellers are not forthcoming. Star Fines old and new are unchanged and without business to report.

Refineries—China Sugars are quiet at quotation. Perak Sugars are again on offer at 11s. 9 1/2.

Minio—Chinese Engineerings have strengthened and buyers prevail in the North at 11s. 16. Raub can be sold at \$7 1/2.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns—There are buyers of Kowloon Wharves at \$46. Whampoa Docks have sellers at \$100. In the North, there are sellers of Shanghai Docks at 71s. 85, while Hongkong Wharves are wanted at 11s. 10 1/2. Hotels and Buildings—Hongkong Estates are obtainable at \$10. Hongkong Lands are registered at \$34. Shanghai Lands are finer and buyers prevail at 11s. 11 1/2.

Cotton Mills—A slight decline in Erus has occurred and sales have been effected at 11s. 6. There are sellers of Internationals at 11s. 65. Lau Kung Mow at 11s. 85, and Soy Chees at 11s. 24 1/2.

Miscellaneous—China Providents have been booked at \$91 and more are wanted at the rate. Sales of Green Island Cement have been effected at \$10 or the interior districts. 40 cents per share paid on the 31st ult. Hongkong Ropes have been dealt in at \$24. Williams Powells are inquired for at \$4. Langkats have experienced a sharp rise closing with buyers at 11s. 52 1/2.

Exchange—the Bank's selling rate on London is 1/4 on demand. The T. T. rate on Shanghai is 75.

Dividends Payable—Langkats—Third interim of 11s. 10 per share for 3/4 1908, payable in Shanghai on the 15th inst.

## TO-LV'S EXCHANGE.

## Selling.

London Bank T.T. 1/3 3/16  
Do do do do 1/3 3/16  
Do do do do 1/3 3/16  
America—Bank T.T. 1/3 3/16  
Germany—Bank T.T. 1/3 3/16  
India—Bank T.T. 1/3 3/16  
Japan—Bank T.T. 1/3 3/16  
Selling.

1 month's sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
3 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
6 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
12 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
18 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
24 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
36 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
48 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
60 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
72 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
84 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
96 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
108 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
120 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
132 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
144 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
156 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
168 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
180 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
192 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
204 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
216 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
228 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
240 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
252 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
264 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
276 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
288 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
300 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
312 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
324 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
336 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
348 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
360 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
372 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
384 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
396 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
408 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
420 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
432 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
444 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
456 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
468 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
480 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
492 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
504 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
516 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
528 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
540 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
552 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
564 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
576 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16  
588 months' sight L/C 1/3 3/16

The fourth meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club fixed for last Saturday afternoon has been postponed until to-morrow, the 5th inst.

According to a Tokio despatch of 24th ult., Dr. Koch has sailed for Washington, where he will attend the International Tuberculosis Conference.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the Ordinance to amend the Evidence Ordinance 1889.

The King's exequatur empowering Mr. Tatsunichiro Furuta to act as Vice-Consul for Japan at Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

The master of the s.s. *Cheong Shing* reports a steamer's mast showing above water of Fort Point, Hokan Bay, Haitan Straits, apparently not long immersed.

Mr. G. W. Willems, secretary of the International Cotton Mills and one of Shanghai's most popular jockeys, has returned to the northern settlement from his holiday.

For allowing the "Yulo" of his boat to project outboard, while lying alongside the s.s. *Rajabari*, Chan Mi, a boatman, was fined \$2 in the Police Court, on Saturday last.

In the action in the Summary Court last Friday over alleged damages to a house roof Mr. M. A. Vas was the plaintiff. He was represented by Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell, solicitors.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally and pending the receipt of His Majesty's exequatur, Dr. Rösler as Consul for Germany at Hongkong during the absence on leave of Dr. E. A. Voretzsch.

Mr. T. L. Perkins, executive engineer, has been deputed by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to act on behalf of the Building Authority in all cases referred to in section 207 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903.

We learn from a Hankow paper that Commander General Chang, of that province, has engaged a Japanese as a tutor to the 8th regiment. Already he has issued orders to the officers to select able soldiers to attend balloon ascent exercise at the Military Academy.

The Japanese Government has issued, through the foreign Embassies and Legations in Tokio, invitations to foreign Governments to send military officers to inspect the grand manoeuvres of the Japanese army, to be held in the provinces of Settsu, Kawachi and Idzumi this autumn.

An actor and a hawker, who were amusing themselves in Hollywood Road last Friday afternoon by punching each other over the head, because they could not settle an argument amicably, had each to pay three dollars, or go to gaol for one week with hard labour, in the Police Court, on Saturday morning.

A HOARDING house runner, trading under the name of Fung Man, of 64, Second Street, walked into the compound of No. 7 Police Station last Friday evening in search of a friend, whom he believed to have been arrested. Inspector Robertson accommodated Fung Man with a cell for trespass. He paid one dollar in the Police Court, on Saturday morning.

The *Japan Mail* says that a young man of German nationality ran over a Japanese and his infant about 4.30 p.m. on Aug. 19th while riding in Yamamoto-cho, inflicting them severely. He is said to have attempted to make his escape without paying attention to the victims, but was stopped by some people, who handed him over to the Bluff police, by whom he underwent examination.

According to a telegram received by the *Kokumin*, naval experts have tested the torpedo gun invented by Commodore Cleveland Davis, U.S.N., and they were pleased with the satisfactory results of the experiment. This gun throws a projectile which explodes after passing through a ship's armour. At the trial it penetrated the thickest armour without exploding. It is expected that it will be adopted by the U.S. Navy.

For bringing letters into the Colony, for delivery, without the same having passed through the hands of the Post Office, was the charge a Chinaman named Chan Tso had to answer in the Police Court, last Saturday. The letters—nineteen in all—were mostly addressed to America, were discovered by Police Sergeant Wilson, who was searching for opium. The accused was fined \$10 for the offence, the alternative being fourteen days' hard labour.

A LANDSLIDE took place on Kennedy Road last Friday afternoon. A Chinaman, named Fong Lun, about fifty-six years of age, was engaged at the time filling his baskets with earth which he was scraping from the hillside. He could not get out of the way in time and was buried in the debris. The accident was noticed by a number of other coolies, who rushed to the unfortunate man's assistance. The coolie had apparently been killed instantly and his body was sent to the mortuary by the Wanchai Police.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has instructed the Director-General of the various Imperial Railways to manage with frugality and to dismiss all the supernumeraries now in the employ of the Railways. It is stated that in obedience to this order about forty supernumerary officials employed on the Peking-Mukden Railway will be dismissed. B. E. Chen Pih, President of the above-named Ministry, proposes to construct a railway from Hunan to Yunnan in order to facilitate communications.

We learn that the proposed railway extension of the line connecting the Pinghsien mine is to be undertaken by the Canton-Hankow Railway Company. The Pinghsien coal mine proposed to make this extension on their line from Chuchow to Shanhsien, but the Hunan division of the Canton-Hankow Railway, considered that this line should be built by the Railway Company as part of the main line. The necessary consent of the Board of Posts and Communications has already been obtained.—*Shanghai Times*.

Hemp conditions in the Philippine Islands are improving steadily. The output of the fibre is constantly increasing, as is shown by the figures of the receipts of the staple both here and in Cebu. The total receipts of hemp at the two ports last year from January 1 to August 31 amounted to 617,350 bales, and for the same period this year the receipts were 655,646 bales. Shipments to the United Kingdom have increased somewhat over 12,000 bales and show a total shipment of 266,000 bales for this year as against 251,000 bales for the corresponding period of last year. The increase in shipments of continental ports alone was 57,559 bales up to 24th ult., and more for the year.—*Manila Times*.

The Nanking City Railway was opened on 26th ult. with great *clat*. The road is well built and reflects great credit on all concerned.

The Director-General of the Ta-ching Yinhong, or national Bank of China, has obtained Imperial sanction to establish local branches in Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Shansi.

VICEROY Chao-Kwai-lung, of Hukwang, has received instructions from the Ministry of the Interior, instructing that a census of various departments and districts be taken within three months.

TANG SHAO-VEI, Special Envoy to the United States, arrived in Tientsin on the 25th ultimo from Mukden where he has handed over his Governorship of Fengtien to Viceroys Hsu Shih-chang. H.E. Tang left Tientsin for Peking the same day.

News has now been received of Dr. Sven Hedin. A caravan from Lhasa (Thibet) has arrived at Leh, in Kashmir, bringing a letter from one of his servants, saying that the Swedish traveller is well, and his caravan in good condition.

A CANTON dispatch reports that Mr. Yen, of the Lingkwang Military Secretariat, has been placed under arrest. He is charged with being in collusion with the Kolaohai, a well-known secret society having local branches in different parts of the country, notably in Anhui, Hupoh and Honan.

The residence at Yungahama, Komakura, of Mr. J. E. de Becker, was totally destroyed by fire on 2nd ult. The inmates of the house just managed to escape in their night attire. The loss is very heavy, and among the property destroyed is a fine library and a valuable collection of curios.

It is reported that a member of the Russian Consulate in Tientsin, named Chia Ching-lu, has been arrested in connection with the recent outrage committed against the Russian Consul, M. Poppe. Chia is at present imprisoned in the Chinese Police Station and will shortly be brought before the Tientsin Customs Tantai for trial.

Two more ricksha coolies paid the penalty for their misbehaviour in the Police Court, last Tuesday. They were charged by Inspector Withers and Mr. J. Ross, of the Public Works Department, with refusing to accept hire when disengaged. On this charge they were found guilty, and they were called upon to pay fines of \$5 and \$3 each, respectively.

A "LEARNED" thief entered the bed-room of Mr. J. Withers, a clerk, residing at 6, Stanley Street, sometime during last Monday night or early on Tuesday morning, and stole from the pocket of one of the gentleman's trousers, which was hanging on a peg, something like \$175 in cash. As quietly as he entered the thief took his departure, leaving no trace behind him.

With reference to the remarks appearing in our last Monday's issue about the proposed Typhoon Emergency Corps, we now learn on good authority that twenty-five members must be already volunteered their services, which must be considered as a very encouraging beginning. This being the typhoon season, it is to be hoped that more people will step forward and make the new scheme the success it deserves to be.

A CULINARY artist named Leung Sam was brought before Mr. J. H. Kemp, in the Police Court, to-day (2nd inst.), charged with larceny, on which charge he was remanded to gaol. Leung was alleged to have boarded the steamer *Ilha Dom Joao*, lying off Wanchai, at about five o'clock this morning and stole from the stoker's wardrobe something like \$2.20 worth of clothing. Leung's clumsy movements were supposed to have awakened the stoker, who seized him.

A PROMISSORY note for \$710 was stolen last Monday from the office of an Indian broker, named Ali Mohammed. The promissory note was received by the broker in the afternoon as part payment of a debt. On receipt of the note Ali Mohammed placed it under a paper-weight on the top of his desk, and proceeded to attend to his work in another part of his office. When he returned the promissory note was gone. A search was made, without any results, and police aid was invoked.

A TELEGRAM from Nagasaki reports an interesting incident that has just occurred on board the steamer *Manabu* bound from Kuchino to Singapore. A policeman examining the hold heard a sound emanating from rice bags. While wondering what it was, he saw a feminine hand protruding from one of the bags. He at once took out the bag, and discovered nine young girls who were stowed away to Singapore. They were released and a man who had kidnapped them was taken in charge.

The funeral of the late Dr. Stooke (of the Church of Scotland Mission), who died of cholera at Ichang on the 17th ultimo, was held on the 18th and was attended by the business community of the port as well as by some seven or eight Roman Catholic missionaries who remain at their post all the year round. In the absence of the other representatives of Protestant Missions, who are all away at Kuling, the *Hongkong Daily News* says the burial service was performed read by a Chinese cleric.

A CHINAMAN named Cheung Lam, otherwise called Cheung Iu Fung, who was discovered at an early hour this morning (2nd inst.) in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co's premises, peering through the cracks of the store-room door, by the aid of matches, was seized, and charged in the Police Court, this morning, by the head watchman with being "in enclosed premises for an unlawful purpose." The accused stated that he "thought" he went there to look for a chum. The Magistrate (Mr. Kemp) gave him fourteen days to think again.

We are pleased to hear that a consignment of Australian horses is expected to arrive shortly for the Imperial Chinese Post Office. The horses are intended for the purpose of drawing the mail van to and from the steamers. This is a step in the right direction. The ever-increasing weight of the mail bags is becoming much more for the China ponies, especially when the weight of half a dozen coolies is added to the already overloaded van. Although this is not an official notification, we heard it from such an entirely reliable source, that we know it is correct.—*Shanghai Free Press*.

A REPORT has been made to the police of a bold robbery having been committed on board the Canton steamer *Paul Beau*, between one and three o'clock last Tuesday morning, while the vessel was alongside her wharf. A robber gained admittance into the cabin of a Chinese passenger—the head of a firm in Bonham Street—and during his absence on deck, forced open his trunk and removed a gold watch and chain and various other articles of jewellery, valued at \$375. The robbery was not discovered until about half an hour later, when the passenger returned to his cabin to have his baggage sent ashore.

CAPTAIN R. A. Steel, Indian Army, has qualified as an interpreter in the Japanese language.

STATION leave has been granted to Captain B. S. Phillips, R.E., from 3rd to 7th September, 1918.

LIEUTENANT A. Gott, Inspector of Army Schools, proceeded to Tientsin on 30th ultimo, per s.s. *Kuichow*, on inspection duty.

PERMISSION has been granted to Lieut. Commander H. Yoshikawa, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, to visit the naval establishments and ships at Devonport.

LEAVE of absence, on urgent private affairs, to the United Kingdom, has been granted to Major L. H. Parry, R.E., from 9th September to 14th December, 1918.

SUB-LIEUTENANT J. E. L. Bashford has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, with seniority of Oct. 15, 1917, and reappointed to the *King Alfred*, for the *Pam*, to date July 14, 1918.

It is reported that an accident occurred on the U.S. destroyer *Bainbridge*, during a test of speed between Cavite and Corregidor, by the explosion of a boiler tube in which one of the crew was seriously injured.

ON 27th ult. Judge Smith, of Manila, in the criminal court sentenced Tan Yao Bin, to imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of P. 1,000. Tan Yao Bin was convicted of smuggling 150 cans of opium into the Philippines on the steamer *Yamaguchi*.

Mr. C. C. Hill, assistant engineer of the Electric Tramway Company, detected a cooler, yesterday, leaving the power house, with two pieces of brass. The cooler, who was immediately given in charge, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the Police Court, to-day.

A COOLIE—Ling Ying—who was charged in the Police Court, last Wednesday, with stealing \$8 worth of blotting paper from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was discharged on Thursday, the accusation not being proved. Mr. Fung Luk Up, a shroff in the Bank, prosecuted.

STEALING one catty and ten taels of Chinese medicine from a godown in Connaught Road West on Wednesday, was the charge a cooler had to answer in the Police Court, on Thursday. This charge, however, could not be proved, and it was alleged to be one of unlawful possession, on which count he was fined \$5—the alternative being a fortnight in gaol.

ACTING Collector of Customs Clifford D. Ham, at Holo reports that the *Kaitung* which arrived there from Hongkong last week of her propeller blades while going around Loreto Point at the entrance to the harbour. It is supposed that the propeller struck a submerged wreck that lay there and the wreck will be blown up with dynamite by the engineer in charge of the improvement of the port at Holo.

At the Police Court, last Thursday, a farm labourer, named Li Kat allas Li Loi, formerly employed on a farm at Kowloon Point, was convicted on two charges. He was charged, firstly, with stealing a bamboo hat from a widow on Wednesday, and secondly, with furnishing false information, to wit, giving a false name and address to a pawnbroker while pawning a pair of trousers. On each of these charges he was given six weeks' imprisonment.

A FIGHT which took place yesterday afternoon between a number of coolies and two painters, who were employed on board the steamer *Alcomedus*, resulted in the arrest of five coolies. It was stated that the trouble was caused by one of the coolies interfering with one of the painters, who pushed the man away. The accused were arraigned in the Police Court, to-day, charged with assault, on which they were found guilty and ordered to pay \$5 each.

ANOTHER cooler has been arrested and charged in the Police Court, this morning (3rd inst.), with snatching an ear-ring from a woman in Des Voeux Road, yesterday afternoon. It was alleged that the accused—Chan Sam—came up from behind the woman, who was in company with a friend, and snatched the ear-ring from her hair. His efforts to escape were unsuccessful. Chan was taken before Mr. J. R. Wood, and he was ordered to be detained in police custody until to-morrow.

TAKING a fancy to a pair of shoes which was exhibited on the counter of a shoemaker's shop at 233, Hollywood Road, last Wednesday, a cooler named Chan Fu decided to put the shoes to some use. Quietly strolling up to the counter some distance away, he snatched the pair of shoes and left the premises unnoticed. Chan thought. A premises unnoticed. Chan was reached the door and gave him in charge. He was brought up to the Police Court, on Thursday, and was ordered to pay a fine of \$20, or go to gaol for three weeks.

THE Rev. J. Genahr begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations for the Blind home recently transferred to Hongkong on account of the typhoon:  
Total sum already acknowledged \$687  
"Friends at Hok Ua to whom the little band of blind children, out for their afternoon walk, was a familiar sight" 30  
Mr. S. Swart 10  
Mr. A. H. Mackintosh 10  
Further donations for the Blind home, sent to the Rev. J. Genahr, 22, Bonham Road, will be duly acknowledged.

CONSUL-General Wilder of Hongkong is a guest of Provincial Attorney Campbell, says the *Minneapolis Herald*. Colonel Sharpe presented the officer of the post to Mr. Wilder on Saturday evening at the Army and Navy Club. Mr. Wilder is a Yale man, class of '84, and well known to the newspaper world, having been editor of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, Madison, Wisconsin, for fourteen years previous to his entering the consular service. He has won high favour in his present station at one in open his hand to the cabin of a Chinese passenger—a head of a firm in Bonham Street—and during his absence on deck, forced open his trunk and removed a gold watch and chain and various other articles of jewellery, valued at \$375. The robbery was not discovered until about half an hour later, when the passenger returned to his cabin to have his baggage sent ashore.

It has been decided that the treaty between Portugal and China will not be discussed by the Portuguese Parliament during the present session.

SEVERAL evenings ago a collision occurred at Wooning between U.S.S. *Callao* and the tow boat *Shan Yuen*. Both vessels received slight damage, the *Callao* about the bows and the *Shan Yuen* on the side. The tow boat has since been docked and repaired.

A TOKYO message states that the training ship *Hokushu*, whose name was removed from the active list of the Navy on July 31, is now being refitted in sections. It will be remembered that the vessel was sunk by an explosion off Formosa, heavy loss of life ensuing.

THE cruiser *Crescent*, Captain C. F. Henderson, left Portsmouth on 6th ult. for the China Station, with a date on board for the China Squadron, including relief crews for the despatch ship *Albatross*, the sloop *Cadmus* and *Clio*, the river gunboat *Kinshu*, and a half crew for the *Tamar*, receiving ship at Hongkong.

MESSRS. Fradette and Young, of Regent-street, have issued a large size photograph of the guests at the recent dinner given by the China Association to Sir Robert Hart. Considering the difficulties of a picture of this sort, the result is in the main satisfactory, many of those present being very clearly delineated.

THE King has been pleased to give and grant unto Edgar Bruce Hart, Esq., Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to accept and wear the insignia of the First Class Order of the Double Dragon, conferred upon him by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

WITH reference to a proposal for amalgamating the Whale Fishing Companies, it is stated that, whereas ten years ago there were only two whalers in Japanese seas, and their catch for the year aggregated only 20 whales, valued at ¥26,000, last year the number of whalers was at thirty, and they took 1,000 whales valued at ¥1,400,000. There are said to be now over twenty companies, and the competition between them is so keen that they are not only doing their best to catch each other by legitimate means, but are alleged to go so far as to rob each other by force.

SOON after daybreak last Tuesday morning the inmates of 19, Connaught Road Central, captured a cooler who was in the act of leaving the house with a bundle of clothing in his hand. The man—Li Wo—had forced an entrance through the back door by picking the lock. In order to secure the intruder a scuffle took place, which, naturally, brought in the neighbours from house No. 55, who also complained having been robbed. While several persons seized hold of the intruder, a few others examined his bundle, which was found to contain certain clothing stolen from both houses. In the meantime a policeman had been sent for and Li Wo was taken to the Central Police Station, where he was charged with house-breaking and theft, on which charges he was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

THE *Japan Herald*, in a translation from a Japanese journal, reports that Mr. F. H. Booth, a British agent, who is staying at the Fujiya Hotel, Hakone, with his family, started on Thursday morning on a visit to the Donggo Temple, taking with him three 'ikishamen'. After climbing Myo-gadake, Mr. Booth tested by the roadside to take some refreshment. He opened a bottle of ginger ale, the bottle cap, however, exploded, and Mr. Booth sustained several severe injuries to his left hand. Mr. Booth, who is married and afterwards removed to Dr. Manaka's hospital at Odawara, where he arrived at about 6.30 in the evening. Chloroform was administered and a surgical operation was performed. It is expected that Mr. Booth will be able to leave the hospital a week hence.

THE M.M. Mr. Yarrat arrived at Shanghai on 27th ult. from Japan and Captain H. Sallier reports meeting bad weather at 9 a.m. on the 26th, which developed into a typhoon when the vessel was 200 miles from the Saddle Islands. When near the Spectra Rock the full force of the typhoon was encountered and the barometer reading was 731. At one time the glass went down three millimetres in one hour. At 6 p.m. the vessel was in the middle of the storm which continued with unabated fury until 9 p.m. when it began to moderate. The typhoon first came from the N. N. E. and at 4 p.m. it was blowing from N. N. W. The ship heaved and did not sustain any damage. No boats were smashed or carried away and the only thing that was lost was a small canvas screen on the bridge deck.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

CAPTAIN W. M. Stewart, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, has been appointed Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General on the staff of Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., commanding the troops in South China, in succession to Major R. J. Ross, Middlesex Regiment. Captain Stewart entered the Army in 1897, and after a couple of months in the West Riding Regiment, transferred to the Queen's Own Cameron, in which he got his commission in 1901. He was with the Cameronians up to the battle of Atbara (Egyptian medal with clasp and British medal), and also in the South African War, in the course of which he was wounded. He shared in the operations in the Orange-Free State, the actions of Vet River and Zand River, operations in the Transvaal, the actions of Johannesburg and Pretoria and numerous minor affairs in Orange River Colony and Cape Colony (mentioned in despatches, Queen's medal with six clasps).

GIVING some further particulars received by mail of the death of Mrs. Vaughan Smith, late Editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* and formerly connected with the *Japan Gazette*, the former journal states that the discovery of her dangerous illness, which led up to the operation, was purely accidental. The deceased was called on June 9th on Dr. McGavin, who had attended her late husband, and during the visit he noticed she had great difficulty in breathing. He asked permission to examine her, and found that goitre had so developed that an operation was urgently necessary. Mrs. Vaughan Smith might have choked at any moment, and hearing this she consented to undergo the operation. On June 12th she entered the same nursing home in which her husband had been treated. Mrs. Vaughan Smith was in good spirits, although Dr. McGavin told her frankly that the chances of recovery were about even. The operation was performed on Monday, June 13th, and turned out to be more successful than at first suspected, but it was successful and hopes were entertained of recovery. On Tuesday, however, the patient developed pneumonia in the left lung and on Wednesday she died.

SIR Robert Hart, Bart., and Lady Hart left London on 6th ult. for the country, and will be away for some five weeks.

A COOLIE strolled into Murray Barracks last Sunday afternoon and quietly appropriated an Indian sycamore's boots. He will regret his action for three weeks in gaol.

ENGINEER-Lieutenant H. O. Andrews, who joined the cruiser *Monmouth*, has been in the engine room department for fourteen years, and served previously in Chinese water.

NINETEEN prisoners, who were lying in gaol at Seoul awaiting trial, made another attempt to break out of their prison on 24th ult. Two of the prisoners were shot and one was injured.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending August 14 amounted to 22,365.60 tons and the sales during the period to 19,010 tons.

LAST Monday being the occasion of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina's birthday, a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel by the Netherlands Consulate. Among those who left cards were the A. D. C.'s to H. E. the Governor, H. E. Major-General Broadwood, C.B., Rear-Admiral Stokes, the consular body and a large number of private acquaintances and compatriots.

THE Peking Government is negotiating with the British and Chinese Corporation about the conclusion of a new loan for the redemption of the Peking-Hankow Railway from the Belgian Syndicate. Owing to lack of funds to carry out certain reforms, the Peking provincial government has concluded a loan of \$2,000,000 with the Chiao-tung Yinhong or Bank of Communications.

THE *Jiyu Tsushin* reports that Marquis Katsura expounded his views in the Cabinet Council on August 18th, as to the postponement of pre-arranged works, the curtailment of administrative expenses and the abandonment of new enterprises, except such as are made imperative by the law. His colleagues are said to have consented to this policy for the strengthening of the financial basis.

FOR being in possession of seven catties of sugar, a Chinese cooler suffered punishment at the hands of the Magistrate last Monday. He had the sugar concealed rather ingeniously up his sleeve, but a policeman, suspecting that, there was something wrong, searched the man in the street. Explanations were fruitless, and the cooler was cal ed upon to pay \$10 or undergo 21 days' imprisonment.

ABOUT nine-tenths of the shareholders in the Chinese-Telegraph Company have sold their shares to the Ministry of Posts and Communications at \$180 per share, so the majority of the shareholders have yielded to the pressure of the Ministry after all. After the end of the seventh moon (August 26) only \$170 will be paid for a share. After all the shares in the Company have been acquired, the Ministry will reorganize the service, which badly needs overhauling and enlargement.

THE *Hankow Daily News* of 25th ult. says:—It is with regret that we have to record the death of yet another victim to the cholera scourge. At 10 a.m. on Wednesday Sister of Charity Magdalena Poper, a German subject, and teacher in the Roman Catholic school was removed to the Hospital suffering from acute cholera, and, despite the best of attention, succumbed to the disease at a late hour, the same night. The funeral took place in the convent grounds at 5 p.m. yesterday. The deceased, who had been in Hankow for six years had laboured in the cause of charity all that period and was much respected and beloved by her colleagues.

Two recalcitrant ricksha coolies, who refused to accept hire when called on to do so by an army man and lady, appeared at the Police Court last Monday morning to answer for their conduct. It was alleged that the coolies in question, when hailed by Private Shepherd, of the R.A.M.C. in Pongkong, on Sunday morning, and by Mrs. M. Mason, of 9 Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon, declined to respond to their advances. Both coolies were found guilty, after evidence had been taken, and each was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5. The action of the lady and the Army man in taking the trouble to bring the matter to Court, at what must have been considerable personal inconvenience is worthy of high commendation.

THE Admiralty announce that they have made the following appointments:—Sub-Lieutenants.—H. R. James, to the *Crescent*, 28th July, and to the *Clio*, on re-commissioning, undated; F. Lucas, to the *Crescent*, 28th August, and to the *Cadmus*, on re-commissioning, undated; Chaplain.—The Rev. A. R. W. Fick M.A., to the *Charlydith*, 24th July, and to the *Astrea*, on re-commissioning, undated. Staff Surgeons.—J. A. Forster, M.B., to the *Charlydith*, and to the *Astrea*, on re-commissioning, to date 28th July; S. Conner, M.B., to the *Crescent*, for the *Astrea*, on re-commissioning. Surgeon.—J. Verdon, to the *Astrea*, H. M. Langdale, to the *Cadmus*, and F. J. Cowans, M.B., to the *Olio*, all additional, to date 28th August, and on re-commissioning, undated. The appointment of Engineer-Lieutenant H. O. Andrews to the *Monmouth* has been cancelled.

#### The Ships Passed Cebu

28th July—*Brasilia*, *Crawhall*, *Prometheus*, *Pulmar*, *Hokuto Maru*, *Mennon*, *Derflinger*, *Klatis*, 29th July—*Belomonda*, *Ningchow*, *Mora*, *Polynat*, *Maria Richmers*, *Tauer*, 31st August—*Alta Crat*, *Prins Eitel Friedrich*, *Gunnarn*, *Klatuch*, *Banvenus*, *Namur*, *Oceano*, 7th August—*Goeben*, *Brigatiga*, *Calch*, *Ernest Simons*, *Hillas*, *Kalozu*, *Kenne*, *Wakata Maru*, *Tydas*, *Quasanti*, 12th August—*Austria*, *Monmouthshire*, *Mancaster*, *Wakata Maru*, 14th August—*Anversley*, *Pera*, *Silera*, (Gec.), 15th August—*Brasilia*, *Bombay Maru*, *Colombin*, *Falken*, *Luluas*, 21st August—*Chio*, *Almas*, *Hilachi Maru*, *Villa de la Chio*, *Liberia*, *Maynas*, *Prins Ludwig*, 22nd August—*Mitnam*, *Socotra*, *Dordmund*, *Sado Maru*, 28th August—*Glenavon*, *Sardivia*, *Sumatra*, *Tourane*, 1st September—*Atyansz*, *Agamemnon*, *Banader*, *Idra*, *Jantha*, *Tenaki*, *Ching Wo*, *Siam*, *Soy Maru*. Arrivals at Home—28th July—*Prins Heinrich*, *Dunburghire*, *Tynkin*, 29th July—*Pomna*, 31st July—*Canton*, *Slantor*, 1st August—*Ceylon*, *Klatis*, *China*, (Aus), *Den of Airle*, *Rhein*, *Scandia*, *Sithona*, *Hakata Maru*, *Syova*, *Canada*, 7th August—*Diamond*, *Prins Ludwig*, 14th August—*Pulmar*, *12th August*—*Alcidia*, 15th August—*Chio*, *Klatuch*, *Sapruwa*, 18th August—*Gatchin*, *Glenavon*, *Goeben*, *Mennon*, *Hakata Maru*, *Namur*, 28th August—*Caladon*, *Hilla*, 28th August—*Sado Maru*, 1st September—*Mancaster*, *Maynas*, *Prins Ludwig*.

#### WEATHER-FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

##### METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and 11 UM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and 11 UM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

##### URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

##### THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

##### NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 4th September, 100 cts. per 5 Mins.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B	18
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	18
Roast—Shiu	18
Breast—Ngau Lam	13
Scop, Tong Yuk	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	18
" Sirloin—Ngau Lau	18
Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang	10
Bullock's Brains— " Know—per set	10
Tongue fresh—Ngau Li—each	10
" corned—Ham Ngau Li—each	10
Head—Ngau Tau	80
Heart—Ngau Sun	12
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	18
Feet—Ngau Keok	7
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	12
Liver—Ngau Con	12
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To—each	7
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tai-keok—each	10
Mutton Chop—Young Pai Kwai	22
" Leg—Young Pai	22
" Shoulder—Young Shau	20
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong	24
" Brains—Chi Know—per set	2
" Feet—Chi Keok	12
" Fry—Chi Ohak	18
" Head—Chi Tau	14
" Heart—Chi Sum	10
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	10
" Liver—Chi Kon	7
Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwai	22
" Corned—Ham Chi Yuk	18
" Leg—Chu Pak	22
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	17
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau	10
" Keok	50
" Heart—Young Sum	6
" Kidneys—Young Yiu	10
" Liver—Young Con	10
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	22
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	20
Mutton—Sang Young Yau	24
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	20
Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	20

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	27
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	30
Ducks—Ap	16
Doves—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	30
" Hajnan—Hoi Nam Kai	26
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1908.

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## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS.....15,120,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies

TOKIO CHEFOO.  
KOBE. TIENSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWCHANG.  
LONDON. DALNY.  
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.  
NEW YORK. LIOVANG.  
SAN FRANCISCO. MUKDEN.  
HONOLULU. TIE-LING.  
HOMBAY. SHANGHAI.  
HANKOW. CHANGCHUN.

HONGKONG: INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed deposit:—

For 12 months.....5% p.a.  
" 6 ".....4 " "  
" 3 ".....3 " "  
TAKAO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow  
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin  
Tientsin Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Königliche Sächsisch (Preussische)  
Staatsbank

Direction: der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mandelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Jacob S. H. Stern

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LONDON BANKERS:

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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

NEEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,844.84

(about £479,407)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,

Rangoon, Samangan, Soerabaya, Cheribon,

Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap,

Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-

Radja (Achene), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo,

Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok,

Saigon, Halphong, Hanoi, Amoy,

Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,

New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for

collection Bills of Exchange, issues

letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents

in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and

transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts: 1/2 per annum on daily

balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.

Do. 6 " 4 " "

Do. 3 " 3 1/2 " "

Do. 1 " 3 " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [26]

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS.....\$14,000,000

Sterling.....\$15,000,000

Silver.....\$14,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

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CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER

Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG: INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 1/2 per cent.

per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [24]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS IS ALLOWED AT 1/2 PER

CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT AT 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000

RESERVE FUNDS.....£1,125,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,500,000

TOTAL.....£4,125,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 1/2 PER CENT. per

annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months: 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3 1/2 " "

" 3 " 3 " "

" 1 " 2 1/2 " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$5,250,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$5,250,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

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LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description

of Banking and Exchange Business, receives

money in Current Account at the

rate of 2 1/2 per annum on daily balances and accepts

Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " "

3 " 3 1/2 " "

1 " 3 " "

W. M. ANDERSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

#### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports DELHI.....5th Sept., } See Special

Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R. } Noon. } Advertisement.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, NANYA.....About 9th } Freight and

COLOMBO, PORT SAID, } Capt. H. S. Bradshaw..... } Passage.

and MARSEILLES.....About 12th } Freight only.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....About 17th } Freight and

PERA.....Capt. W. W. Cooke, R.N.R. } Sept. } Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.....About 17th } Freight and

ORIENTAL.....Capt. A. L. Valentini..... } Sept. } Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

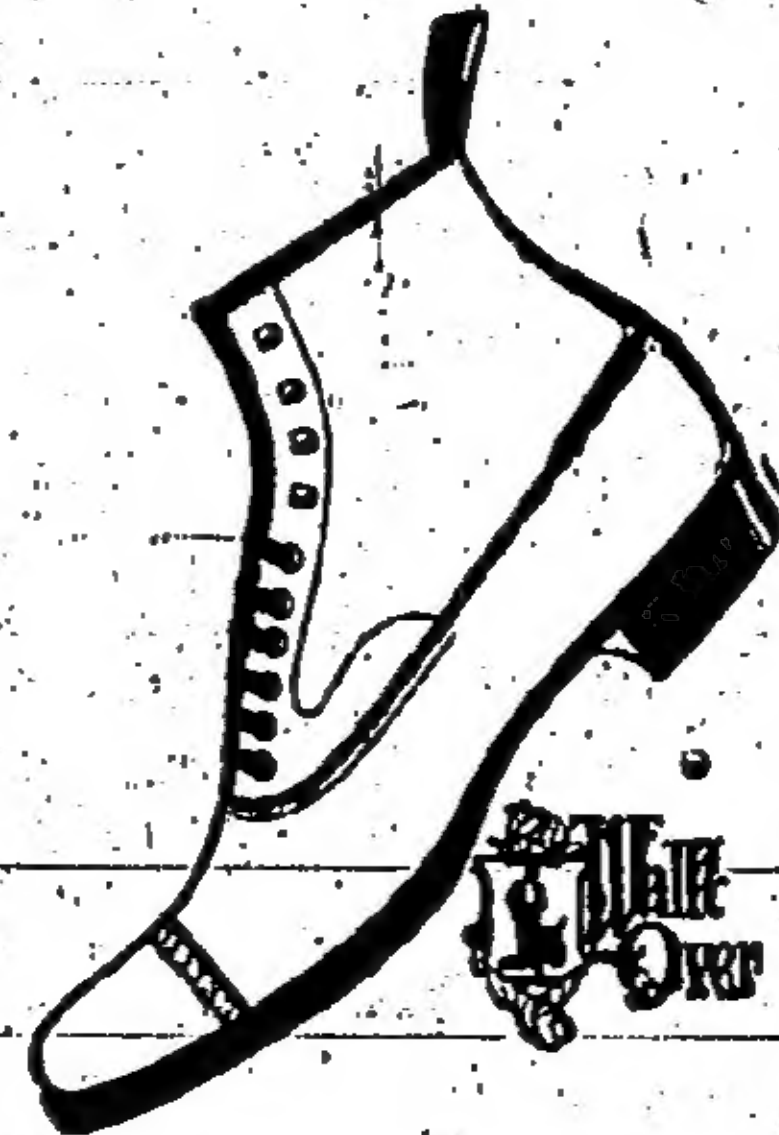
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. [7]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF

"WALK OVER"  
BOOTS & SHOES.



"WALK OVER"  
BOOTS AND SHOES

ARE

PERFECT IN FIT.

COMFORT AND DURABILITY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [38]

Ask for

### KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER

And see that you get it.



Telephone

No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908. [140]

### THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central.

FIRST CLASS GOODS:

New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.

W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Swatow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [633]

### INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for

the above Company, we shall be

pleased to give any information as to rates of

passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [147]

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

Plumley's Gap, the Peak, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 55.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [15]

## Shipping—Steamers

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

### WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons,  
"HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M.

(Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing

Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00

Do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

#### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

#### JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LTD.

#### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and

Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"LUTZOW" Capt. C. Dowers	About WEDNESDAY 9th September.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"DERFFLINGER" Capt. G. Meiners	THURSDAY, Noon, 10th September.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. Minssen	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 10th September.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of September

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

[8]

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	Barillon	14th Sept., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	AUSALRIEN	Verron	15th Sept., 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALEDONNIEN	Martin	28th Sept., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	29th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,  
ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908.

[14]

## CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

## ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHIN-WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.  
GENOA TO HONGKONG IN 30 DAYS.  
NAPLES 29

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND ..... via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE ..... via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER ..... 13 DAYS.

LONDON AND PARIS ..... 26

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

## Proposed Sailings:

OUSSANT ..... 5th Sept.	GEVLAN ..... 26th Nov.
AMIRAL OLRV ..... 12th Oct.	CORSE ..... 11th Jan., 1909.

New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &amp;c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

[46]

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"  
SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.  
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.  
THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908.

[17]

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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## Shipping—Steamers.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE  
BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIKINI	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA	First half Sept.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Sept.	JAPAN	First half Sept.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA	Second half Sept.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA	Second half Sept.
TJILIWONG.	JAVA	Second half Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half Sept.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half Oct.	SHANGHAI	First half Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 29th August, 1908.

[16]

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet &amp; Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO &amp; CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

[21]

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON,

CALCUTTA,

SHANGHAI,

27, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

59, Bevilacqua Street.

55, Neuking Road.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908.

[41]

## CHITS.

## AND ALL ABOUT THEM.

This subject is one of the greatest importance to the wise (or otherwise) young men who come to the East, and as such should be treated with due dignity and respect. If the subject were dealt with in book form, as it deserves to be, it should have, in the first place, a magnificent title-page, bearing a title both extensive and comprehensive, something after this style:—

## CHITS:

What they are, and Why.  
A description of their use and abuse in the wilds of the Far East;  
With special reference to Clubs and other institutions in Singapore.

Being a Complete Guide as to How to Avoid, also How to Reach, the Bankruptcy Court (By One Who Knows).

That just about shows what ground we have to cover.

When we come to grips with the question we are faced immediately with this question: Who invented monthly pay-days?

Preserving a perfectly impartial mind, we should then ask: Ought he to have a statue erected to his memory, or ought he to be treated à la Guy Fawkes? The answer will vary according to whether the individual is one who receives chits, or one who signs them. There will no doubt be many possessed of an ever-growing banking account who will rise up and say, "Blessed be the inventor of chits!" And there will be others who—but "huff said," as the poet puts it.

Can it be that the late lamented Sir Stamford Raffles invented Singapore and chits at the same time? It may be so. The fact may have escaped the notice of his biographers. Imagine the soul of Sir Stamford entering for a space, some sunny evening, into the bronze statue on the Plain. With folded arms he stands proudly surveying the result of his handiwork, and soliloquises thus: "Here we are. This is Singapore. This is what comes of being enterprising. Look at all that shipping, spread out miles in length. Look at this esplanade. See these young men playing cricket (nearly all of them bankrupt). Look at those fine buildings. See what the commerce of Singapore is. . . . and all built up on chits!"

But it cannot have been Sir S. He's got his statue, sure and safe. People only get statues erected to their memory when everybody agrees that they deserve them; and if there had been any thought that he invented chits—and monthly pay-days—there would have been a difference of opinion—as to the statue idea. So it couldn't have been him.

Anyway, there we are. We have got the system, and we have got to make the most of it—at least, that is what most of us do.

What is a chit? In plain and simple language, a chit is an ingenious and pleasant-looking contrivance for causing you to buy, absolutely against your will, a lot of things (chiefly in liquid form) that you have very little use for, that are not good for you and that you have really very little hope of ever being able to pay for.

Do you know the story of the Hebrew gentleman, who like most of all his co-religionists, was a genius at business? Speaking to one who was not of his persuasion he remarked: "What astonishes me is where you Christians get all the money that we get from you!"

There is a world of truth in it; and somehow one is led to think that chits were—but no. There is no need to stir up racial animosities over the question of who invented chits, though it is quite likely that the real and original culprit was proud of his achievement.

The chit evil is deep-seated, deep-rooted. Whether or not it was first established in the East—for it may not have been—it is very certain that the disease has spread far and wide. In point of fact, the moment you step on board the P. and O. boat at Tilbury you enter Chitland. "Drinks and smokes and a lot of other things can be had through the simple medium of a little printed card, with blanks on which to sign your name and cabin number."

Then there comes the end of the week—not month, in this instance—and you are presented with a neat bundle held together with an elastic band. On the back of the last one is an awful legend in blue—the total of your indebtedness.

When you get over the initial shock you go on, just as bad as ever. The result is that when the boat dumps you at Teluk Blanga you are a confirmed chit-singer, and Singapore is ready to receive you with open arms. Which it does.

The disease of chit-signing is rarely found to be curable. There have been cases where strong men have tried to struggle with the fatal habit, only to fail. There have been instances where men have, in desperation, fled from these shores to the place from whence they came, where chits are not known; but the deadly desire has seized them again, and they have hastened back, slaves to chit-itis. The sight of a chit pad lying on a hotel table has been known to throw such people into a state of frenzy. They have wept tears of joy on beholding the welcome sight once more, after an absence of years.

There are only two things to be done with the chit system. Either it should be abolished—which is, of course, impossible—or it should be extended to all branches of commerce. Why not pay for rikisha rides by chits? Why not give tips in chits? Why not give chits over the counter when you buy stamps?

Do you remember the case of the lady whose banking account was overdrawn? What did she do?—Calmly wrote out a cheque for the amount! Now, chits might be used something after this fashion: Why not start a banking account with chits? How splendid it would be to go into a local bank and reaching for the chit pad remark to the clerk, "I want to open an account here. Stick that down to my name. . . ." (handing him a chit with "I O U \$1000" written on it).

That would be something like. When one had drawn cash for the total amount one could write out another chit. The thing is simplicity itself!

The old established chit-singer in Singapore; that is to say, the old resident, gets a great deal of fun out of watching the floundering of the new arrival who endeavours to suit himself to the ways of the place. This fun might be added to greatly if, say, once a year a special kind of tournament or competition were held. Only newcomers should be allowed to enter, and the object should be to see who could run up the largest number of bills, or the largest bills, in the shortest space of time. This would provide a fine test for the abilities of the chit-singer new to the game.

As to winning the prize I am afraid that I, at any rate, shouldn't stand an "earthly." C. V. H. in Singapore Free Press.

## Entertainment.

## VOLUNTEER CONCERT.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT will be held on the VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND at 9.15 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 12th September, 1908.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel R. F. B. Glover, D.S.O., the Band of the 3rd Middlesex Regt. will attend.

Tickets 2s. and 1s. can be obtained from Volunteer Headquarters and Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

A. CHAPMAN, Lt.-Col.

Commandant H.K. Vol. Corps.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. [81]

## To Let.

## TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon, at \$45 plus taxes per month. Immediate possession.

Apply to—

A. RAYMOND,

C/o S. J. David &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1908. [60]

## TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [65]

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 34, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [49]

## TO LET.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [49]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUXTON TERRACE Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [159]

## TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarter.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON &amp; Co., LD.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [257]

## TO LET FROM 1st SEPTEMBER.

AT SHAMEEN, CANTON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [60]

## TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—

THE COMPRAHORE DEPARTMENT

E. D. Sassoon &amp; Co.,

Queen's Road Central

Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

## Dentistry.

## TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET

REASONABLE FEES

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

From the University of Pennsylvania

Hongkong, 19th April, 1901.

## Entertainment

\_\_\_\_\_

**Intimations.**

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.**

Our **STONE GINGER BEER**

is brewed only from the finest Jamaica Ginger.

Pure, Wholesome and Refreshing.

It has, since its introduction, steadily gained in popularity, and we may now fairly claim it to be unrivalled.

**PRICE**

75 cents per doz.

Bottles charged for at \$1.20 per dozen, and credited in full on being returned in good condition.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1908.

**NOTICE.**

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee-Hing Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).**

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. (On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.)

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, Agency, five cents.

**BIRTHS.**

On August 30, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of J. P. ROCHIE, of a daughter.

On August 31, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. WYNDHAM BROOKE, a daughter.

**DEATHS.**

At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 3rd inst., CARL LESLIE HACK, late of the China Imperial Maritime Customs, aged 31 years. Funeral will pass the Monument at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 3rd inst., Police Constable WILLIAM TAYLOR, third son of James Taylor, farmer, East Thunderton, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, N.B., aged 24 years. Deeply regretted.

On August 29, 1908, at Shanghai, LAURA WINNIFRED CLARK, aged 1 year and 9 months. Beloved daughter of James and Ida Clark, 1, M. Customs.

On August 30, 1908, at Shanghai, Captain DANIEL A. MACDONNELL, Pilot, aged 48 years.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1908.

**THE MATERIAL PROGRESS OF CHINA.**

In an interesting article which appears in a Northern contemporary reference is made to the progress of China, particularly in the adoption and development of Western ideas, not merely in one direction but all round. It is only a few years ago since the Chinese Army was little better than a rabble of undisciplined recruits, who could barely be depended upon in serious crises. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai changed it absolutely into the semblance at least of a fighting factor when he reorganised the Northern Army and gave it a status even in the eyes of the foreign military attaches when he invited to view the manoeuvres. In South China, that example was by no means

lost and it is matter of general knowledge that the two Kwang Provinces have a serviceable body of troops to carry into effect the will of the authorities. With regard to the Navy, of which Admiral Li Chiao is the Commander-in-Chief in these waters, evidences are not wanting that there is a real and urgent desire to see it reconstituted, so that it may be something more than a mere name. The visit of Admiral Sir Arthur Moore to the Viceroy of Canton last year undoubtedly had a stimulating effect in opening the authorities' vision to the necessity of having an effective naval arm if the West River was to be adequately policed. And the fact that the local Dock Company was entrusted with the work of constructing patrol gunboats may be taken as proof that Canton, at all events, is sincere in her desire to perform the duties for the protection of the lives and property of her subjects as well as of foreigners, which properly fall within her province. Even if it were not that the cause of humanity demanded the rigid patrolling of the Southern Waterways, it was essential in the interests of her own *amour propre* that steps should be taken to reduce the frequent and sanguinary piracies which occurred, unless she was content to see the important rivers patrolled by foreign men-of-war. Whether the object of the Provincial Government will be attained remains to be seen, although recent reports regarding the work of pirates on the West River are far from satisfactory. Continuing its enumeration of several of the chief features which mark the advance in Chinese official opinion, our contemporary remarks that the Board of Education has been active in promoting all kinds of schools among the people. The Board of Commerce has made a beginning in investigating the trade conditions throughout the country and in promoting industrial undertakings. The Board of Revenue has been taking recent steps to organize a new uniform system of currency, and to bring the expenditure of the Provinces under a common system. The Board of Posts and Communications is continuing to carry out the policy of railway and telegraph extension. The Customs Bureau has started a school for the training of men for this branch of service, and it has also greatly extended the postal facilities. Viceroys and Governors throughout the Empire have all undertaken new enterprises looking towards reform. There is not a single branch of the Government service into which change and reform have not been introduced. And after recording these facts the recording writer asks: "Why then does progress lag, and why is there such a pessimistic feeling among so many of the leading men of China?" The reason alleged is that no fixed policy of introducing reforms has been adopted by the Central Government. As occasions have arisen, one reform after another has been adopted, but no definite purpose has ever been formed of adapting the whole governmental system of China to the changed conditions of modern life. What is needed, we are told, is the decision to adopt a programme for uniform and steady readjustment of the whole system of government—executive, legislative and judicial. This would ensure the harmonious working of each new project with what has gone before; as well as with what is to follow. There need be no breaking with the valuable methods of the past; neither should there be any retaining of old customs simply because they are old. New and old must be brought together to work under a uniform system towards a well defined result. There is much truth in these remarks, but the writer would seem to have formed the idea that the great Empire of China can be regenerated in a day. When we regard the progress that has been achieved even within the last five years and observe the new national spirit which has sprung up and animates the people, the fact has to be admitted that China as a whole has marvelously advanced, particularly in the Southern Provinces, where the people are far more keen-witted and self-reliant than their neighbours in the North. It is easy to make comparison with Japan as to the rate of progress but Japan took her half-century to develop while China is only at the beginning of her modern history. By strenuous effort China is covering her vast territory with a network of railways which are bound to revolutionise the face of the country; bring her people into closer communication and develop her natural resources. It is true that there has been lamentable dilatoriness in proceeding with the work of building, the line between Canton and Hankow, but there seems to be reason to believe that operations will be pushed forward with all speed now that His Excellency Chang Chi-tung has been appointed chief organiser of the undertaking. In the article to which we have referred it is said that "At present, many excuses are offered for the retention of things which should be abandoned on the ground that it is our old national custom. When anything new is mooted, it is often justified because it is the custom of foreign countries. Neither of these excuses can be considered justifiable. Both new and old should be subjected to the searching inquiry as to whether it accords with a fixed governmental policy which has been carefully planned. The most urgent of all tasks before the Central

Government at the present time is the formulating of this general plan in which old and new can assume their proper positions." While that is correct to a certain extent it par-takes of the nature of a half-truth. It cannot be gainsaid for a single moment that China, and naturally we refer to the South in particular, is fast discarding old ideas and assimilating the commercial wisdom of the West. The people themselves are now capable of combination, and powerful combination, to achieve a certain purpose, and there is less intercaste strife than ever before. That in itself is an evidence of the advanced views held by the intelligent section of the Chinese, and it is through their actions and following the principles enunciated by them that the mass of the people will be influenced and guided. If Rome was not built in a day how can it be expected that China can emerge from her shell in a decade, unless the accompaniment of a social cataclysm was contemplated?

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

THE French Mail of the 4th August was delivered in London on the 3rd inst.

A DISPATCH from Peking reports that the new Russian Minister was expected to arrive there on the 30th ultimo.

ONE sergeant, Army Ordnance Corps, wife and child, arrived in the Command for duty on 2nd instant from Colombo per s.s. *Danania*.

WITH reference to recently current rumours, the N. C. D. News understands that legal proceedings will shortly be instituted in the matter of the charges that have been publicly made against his Honour Judge Wilby.

It has been known to the police for some time past that the loafers of the city were in the habit of making Blake Garden their sleeping grounds, but they could do nothing, as the "night birds" were nearly always aware of their approach and, of course, made themselves scarce. At about three o'clock this morning, Policeman Elridge, having got the "tip" paid a visit to the gardens and arrested five men, who were found fast asleep on the seats, or on the grass. The accused were each fined \$2 when brought before Mr. J. B. Kemp to-day.

THE following notice to mariners has been issued at Shanghai:—Yangtsze River—Confucius Channel—alteration in buoyage.—Notice is hereby given that the following changes in the positions of buoys marking the Confucius Channel have been made:—South-east Spit Buoy (gas-lighted) is now moored in 36 feet at low water of spring tides. From the Buoy, South-west Beacon bears N. 23° E. distant 3.9 miles. Action Buoy is now moored in 66 feet of water at low water of spring tides. From the Buoy, South-west Beacon bears S. 35° E. distant 5.7 miles. All bearings given are magnetic.

IN the Supreme Court, this morning, Mr. Justice Gompertz presiding, three claims were brought against the Imperial Brewing Company, Wong-wei-chong Road. Judgment in each claim was entered for the plaintiffs. The first action was brought by Mr. A. F. Weiss, the brewer, for \$400 for wages. The two other items were brought by Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company to recover \$265.53 and by Messrs. Mayasaki and Company for \$145, being for goods sold and delivered. Mr. E. Davidson, Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, who appeared for the Brewing Company, consented to judgment. He asked for a stay of execution until liquidation proceedings were begun. This was granted.

**A LADY'S PREDICAMENT.**

HER RICKSHA STRUCK BY A TRAM ON THE PRAYA EAST.

Mrs. Cecilia Cooper, a young woman who resides at 2, Observation Place, related to Mr. J. H. Kemp, in the Police Court, to-day, a most painful adventure which she underwent on the Praya East yesterday. As evidence Mrs. Cooper showed a couple of bruises on her face, and informed the Court that she had also received several cuts about the leg. In the dock were two ricksha coolies, whom Mrs. Cooper accused of being responsible for her injuries, by their negligence.

"I engaged a ricksha in town yesterday to return home," the complainant said. "While going along the Praya East I called the coolie's attention to the fact that a tram was coming up from behind, but he paid no attention. Again I told him to move off the lines, but still no notice was paid; until, finally, when he started to move he could not get away in time, owing to the presence of the second defendant's ricksha, which was on the wrong side of the road." The tram struck her ricksha and overturned it, throwing her on the road, and causing her the injuries, already mentioned.

His Worship found that there was negligence shown, and ordered each coolie to pay complainant \$15 compensation.

**THE "TENYO MARU" ON FIRE.**

RESULT OF HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

Tokio, August 31.

As the T. K. K. S. *Tenyo Maru* was proceeding on her voyage outside Yokohama yesterday afternoon, a spontaneous fire was discovered in her forward stowage hold. The outbreak was the result of the Yokohama harbour regulations which forbid the discharge of oily water.

The damage done was slight. Repairs are completed and the *Tenyo Maru* left for San Francisco this afternoon.—N. C. D. News.

**S.S. "SOROGON" SOLD.**

PURCHASED BY A FRENCH FIRM.

The s.s. *Sorogon*, which, as we have stated on previous occasions, is a valuable floating asset of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., has been sold. Negotiations for the sale and purchase of the handy-sized vessel were, of necessity, conducted with due regard to secrecy, and it was not until late yesterday afternoon that we came by sufficient reliable information to warrant our approaching representatives of the Dock Co. to speak to the authenticity of the report for publication.

For some time past inquiries from several quarters were made for the purchase of the *Sorogon*; these from the Philippines being the most persistent and approximating nearest the vendors' idea of the steamer's value. She was a Philippine vessel and is admirably adapted for the inter-island trade.

Chinese interested in the shipping trade have also cast an eye on the *Sorogon*, but, as they would not go beyond a certain figure they have been forestalled in her purchase by a local firm of ship-brokers acting under instructions from a French firm of ship agents. We understand that when the steamer is refitted she will be employed on the Southern coastal trade for which she is eminently suited in size, tonnage and draft.

On the occasion of our reporter's visit to the Kowloon yards, after the typhoon, last month, he made reference to the s.s. *Sorogon* in these terms: "Shored up against the side of the stone pier lies the hull of the erstwhile Manila inter-island trader s.s. *Sorogon*, which went down off the Dock Quay on the 18th September, 1906. It will be remembered that she was refloated and subsequently sold to the Dock Company which has in her a convertible asset as soon as the much looked for revival in the shipping trade becomes an accomplished fact." The prescience of the remark did not take long to assert itself, for within a month of the publication of the paragraph we are now in a position to report the sale of the vessel. At the time of her foundering two years ago the *Sorogon* was completing extensive repairs in Kowloon, and was ready to receive her new boilers when she was struck by the typhoon and sank in deep water under the sheer-legs. The story of the operations attending the refloating of the vessel presented many interesting features, as it will be recalled how the Admiralty, desirous of giving the Naval divers a practical test in work under water, actually lent their men to assist the Dock staff in the operations. Then the dredger *Cayton River* was also employed in a novel duty for a vessel of her type, for she was used by the salvaging party as a sort of auxiliary vessel wherefrom the divers carried out their arduous task. When the *Sorogon* was refloated it was found that she sustained comparatively little damage. She was abandoned to the underwriters and sold by Messrs. Jorge and Co., who were the Hongkong agents for the Manila owners, to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. for the sum of \$4,000, exclusive of the cost of the new boilers. Now that the *Sorogon* has been sold work has already been taken in hand for refitting the vessel according to specifications answering to the requirements of the special trade in which she will be employed. It is not expected that the overhauling of the vessel will be a work of any considerable time, having regard to the fact that the new boilers are all ready to be fitted into the hull as soon as she is launched.

The figure mentioned to our representative as the purchase price of the *Sorogon* ready for sea should leave a fair margin of profit to the vendors. At the same time it is considerably under anything the vessel could be bought for in the home market with the present rate of silver exchange.

**THE CHINA SQUADRON.**

Weihaiwei, August 28.

The past week has been a busy one with the Fleet, as each ship has completed her Heavy Gun Layer's Test, and has filled up with coal in readiness for the northern cruise. The *Kant* carried out her H. G. L. Test on Thursday. Her record is as follows:—

Twelve 6" Guns..... 101 rounds 63 hits.  
Average per gun ..... 8.4 " 5.25 "  
Best shot P. O. McGuinness 10 " 7 "  
The *Monmouth* was to have fired on Friday, but, owing to the squally weather and heavy sea, it was postponed till Monday when she completed her H. G. L. Test as follows:—

Twelve 6" guns..... 85 rounds 55 hits.  
Average per gun..... 7.18 " 4.58 "  
Best shot P. O. Pike 9 " 8 "  
On Tuesday H.M.S. *Blithedale* carried out both her Heavy and Light Q. F. Gun Layer's tests:—

H. G. L. Test 4..... 13 rounds 7 hits.  
Best shot P. O. Sturges..... 7 " 4 "  
Light Q. F. 12 Pr..... 31 " 14 "  
Best shot, Lead, Seaman..... 9 " 5 "

During the week the Royal Marines have carried out their annual contest for the Royal Marine Jewel and also Royal Marine Officers Cup (Team).

The first ten in the Jewel Competition were:—

1. Capt. Fletcher.....H.M.S. *Monmouth*.....88
2. Gar. Blackman....." *King Alfred*.....83
3. Lieut. Knight....." *Bedford*.....84
4. Pte. Thorne....." *King Alfred*.....82
5. Maj. Garrett.....".....81
6. Pte. Richmond....." *Bedford*.....81
7. " Harmsworth.....".....80
8. L.-Cpl. Fleetwood....." *Tamar*.....80
9. L.-Cpl. Taylor....." *Kent*.....80
10. Sgt. Lamberton....." *King Alfred*.....79

Royal Marine Officers Cup (Team).

Winners of Cup: H.M.S. *King Alfred* 65 points and 316

Winner of 512.....H.M.S. *Bedford*.....55 "  
(H.M.S. *Monmouth*)  
53 " *Bedford* (2nd team)  
(H.M.S. *King Alfred*)  
(2nd team) 53 "

The *Alacrity*, flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, returned from a shooting trip to Shanghai on Thursday evening.—N. C. D. News.

**NOTION FOR JUDGMENT.**

INTERESTING ARGUMENT IN COURT.

On the 24th August, the Chief Justice, readers will remember, gave his decision in the action brought by the Hip On Insurance Exchange and Loan Company, Limited, and the Hongkong and Manila Yuan Sheng Exchange and Trading Company, Limited, against the two sons of Mr. Li Sing—Li Po Yung, and Li Po Kam—in which they sought to claim \$11,524.94 which had been paid into Court in connection with certain property.

Judgment was entered for Li Po Yung and Li Po Kam on the claim with costs, and in favour of Li Po Yung with costs on the counter-claim, and formal judgment was entered. In delivering judgment, his Lordship said:—"What the form of the order will be—must be argued, as it may become a very complicated matter. The question of redemption of the Hongkong Fire Company's mortgage was much insisted on. I am not sure that it will arise; it depends on the attitude taken up by the company, who may be willing to have it transferred to the new owners. But this in turn depends on many other considerations. When the parties are ready, the form of the order can be made the subject of a special motion for judgment."

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who appeared for the Hip On and the other company (the unsuccessful parties) moved in the Supreme Court, this forenoon, that judgment be entered in his favour. Counsel proceeded to argue at length. His next step was to read bits of evidence from documents which were before him, when Mr. Slade interrupted, and called upon Mr. Pollock to read the whole thing, and not to leave out important parts.

Mr. Pollock proceeded, overhearing the check, but Mr. Slade called his friend to attention again, whereupon senior Counsel retorted that he was conducting his own case; that he was not leaving out any important points, and that he thought it very discourteous of his friend to interrupt him.

Mr. Slade returned that he did not think it was discourteous to interrupt when his friend was reading parts here and there and omitting parts which were important.

Mr. Pollock—If my friend would leave me to conduct my own case—

The Chief Justice put a temporary stop to the "breeze" by reminding Mr. Pollock that that had been given already.

Mr. Pollock—That is the motion I am making.

The Chief Justice asked how he could draw up an order when he had already given judgment. He thought Mr. Pollock out of order.

Mr. Pollock said that the judgment on the face of it was purely inconsistent.

The Chief Justice—You ought to have brought the motion for an order.

Mr. Pollock was understood to say that the judgment was given on the question of costs.

The Chief Justice—I think you are wrong.

Mr. Pollock—I would like to know what your Lordship thinks is right.

The Chief Justice—I think you are out of order.

Mr. Slade argued that his friend having released one of the defendants, having refused to prosecute him, he now wanted to "skin" the other defendant, whom they wanted to pay twice over.

After further discussion his Lordship reserved his decision on the point.

**ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER IN CUSTODY.**

ACCUSER OF SWINDLING A SHOP ACCOUNTANT.

A Chinaman, well dressed, and having the appearance of a shop *fok*, was given in custody of the police yesterday afternoon by the accountant of a firm at 145, Bozhaim Strand, on a charge of swindling. That charge was interpreted by the police as passing counterfeit coins.

It was alleged by the shop accountant that the coolie-called-at his business house yesterday under the pretext of making a purchase. He paid for the article he wanted with a dollar note, received his change, and proceeded to leave the premises. When he reached the door, however, he did not like the article he had purchased, and returning to the accountant placed the parcel, together with the change, on the counter, and demanded back his dollar bill, alleging that he had paid twice too much for the stuff. To avoid any trouble the bill was returned, and the coolie left. A few minutes later, the accountant discovered that the money he had received from the coolie was counterfeit. The alarm was given, and a number of *foks* went in search of the man, whom they found standing at the corner of the street. He was at once seized. The coolie, who gave the name of Fook Sam, was charged in the Police Court, to-day, with the offence. He was remanded, bail being allowed to the sum of \$500.

**CRICKET.**

The Cricket Season in Kowloon will open to-morrow when a friendly match will be played between the K. C. C. and the Civil Service C. C. commencing at 2.30. The following will represent Kowloon:—C. E. Libeaud, J. P. Robinson, W. Edwards, C. Jeffries, H. Dewsbury, J. Clelland, W. J. Edwards, J. W. Lander, H. C. Clemens, S. Gregory, and J. H. Mead (Capt.).

The following teams will meet in a practice game on the H. K. C. Club's ground to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 2 p.m.:—Capt. H. M. Beasley, R. A. Messrs. G. T. Bath, A. A. Claxton, J. H. Chalmers, W. Edwards, Corpl. Gooding, 3rd Mid., Lt. G. R. Home, 3rd Mid., Messrs. H. Hancock, H. R. Makin, T. E. Pearce, and E. B. Reed, Against:—Messrs. A. C. Brown, E. W. Day, E. A. Fowler, R. Hancock, E. H. Mide, A. E. Lanning, H. C. Lobb, Capt. Oliver, 3rd Mid., Messrs. A. W. J. Peake, F. H. R. Stevens, and W. C. D. Turner.

**Parliament for China.**

THE IMPERIAL DECREE.

TO PREPARE FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

Peking, August 27.

Decree of H. I. M. the Emperor, in compliance with the Command of the Empress Dowager, acknowledging the receipt of a code of Constitutional Laws drafted by the Hsien-chia Fien-ch'a-kuan (Department for the Investigation of the principles of Constitutional Government). The Laws are very complete and are in accordance with the requirements of the subject. The lines of duty incumbent on all, high and low, are clearly laid down in these Laws.

The department has also submitted to the Throne constitutional schemes that should be carried into effect before the opening of a Parliament. It is certain that before constitutional government can satisfy, or have any effect upon the nation, drastic measures must be taken to reform the Empire thoroughly. We, therefore, hereby order the Department to promulgate the said constitutional reform schemes among the Heads of the various Yamen in the Capital, the Viceroys and Governors of provinces and their subordinates. The officials are to carry these schemes into effect within their respective jurisdictions and to report to the Throne every six months upon what they have done in the preceding months. The said Department is to see that all officials whether within the Capital or without carry out these schemes properly. Should any officials be found disobeying Our Commands they will be punished severely and without leniency. Let it be understood that We will not tolerate for a moment any delinquency on the part of the officials. Under the difficult crisis through which the country is passing it should be the clear duty of every official to exert himself to assist Us in reforming the Empire. Let it be made known that nine years are given as the limit of time for carrying out these reform schemes. The Constitutional Laws will then be definitely decided upon by Us and the date for the opening of the Parliament will also be announced by that time.

The metropolitan and provincial officials are also commanded to lose no time in diffusing the knowledge of local self-government among the people, so as to enable them to govern the country in future.

Proper care must be taken to prevent the evil work and insidious rumours which had characters are constantly seeking to spread about, in order to disturb the peace and to cause trouble. We look to the officials of the Empire to put forth their whole hearts in carrying through these reforms, so that the State may become stronger and stronger. Let these Our Commands be made known to every one in the Empire.

August 28.

(1) Hsu Chien is appointed Director of the High Court of Investigation in the Capital.

(2) Hsu Hui is appointed Judge of the Peking Common Law Court.

August 29.

(1) Wang Ta-hsi (who is at present in England studying the Government and Constitution of that country) is appointed Senior Vice-President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications. Pending Wang's arrival in Peking, Wu Yu-shen (one of the two Directors of the Peking Granaries) is to act for him *ad interim* in addition to his (Wu's) usual duties.

(2) Lin Shao-nien (Governor of Honan) is appointed a Director of the Peking Granaries and Wu Chung-hsi is appointed Governor of Honan. Pending Wu's arrival in Kaileng (capital of Honan) Chu Shou-yung is to act in his stead for the time being.

(3) Shen Tse-ong-chih is appointed Acting Governor of Anhui.

(4) Mao Ching-fan is appointed Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsu and Fan Kung-hui is appointed Superintendent of Education for Kanfu.

**CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM SCHEMES.**

The following are some of the constitutional reform schemes that are to be carried into effect within the next nine years.

1st year.—To establish provincial assemblies. To promulgate local self-government regulations. To adjust financial matters. To revise the laws governing Manchus in order to do away with the evils of racial jealousy. To take a census of the people.

2nd year.—To promulgate laws regulating the election of the members of Provincial Assemblies. To promulgate the regulations of the Tse-t'ien-yuan (Imperial Assembly). Laws regulating the election of its members. To find out the annual amount of the expenditure and income of the Empire. To develop methods of judicial procedure.

3rd year.—To convene the Tse-t'ien-yuan promulgate the new criminal code of laws promulgate regulations for the reorganization of the official system.

4th year.—To promulgate Common Law.

5th year.—To promulgate duty regulations.

6th year.—To promulgate rules of judicial procedure.

7th year.—To draw up a Budget.

8th year.—To fix the amount of money required for the expenses of the Imperial household.

9th year.—To promulgate Constitutional laws.

To publish Institutes of the Imperial household. To promulgate laws regulating elementary election.

A FIGHT which took place yesterday between a number of coolies and two who were employed on board the *Nicomachus*, resulted in the arrest of 11. It was stated that the trouble was due to the coolies' interfering with the painters, who pushed the ship to-day, charged with steam, were found guilty and ordered

## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## SERIOUS AFFRAY IN SHANGHAI.

## FOREIGN CONSTABLES WOUNDED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 4th September.

Another serious affray occurred here last night between Japanese sailors.

Members of the Municipal police who proceeded to suppress the street brawl were set upon by the sailors. In the melee two foreign constables were wounded.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER.

## TAOTAI WEN'S SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 3rd September.

The Imperial Government has decided to appoint an official in Canton for transacting business having relations with foreigners.

Government recommend that the appointment be offered to Im Ku.

[Acting upon the suggestion of the authorities in Peking, Viceroy Chang of Canton has telegraphed to Im Ku to proceed South to assume the duties of the office in succession to Taotai Wen Tsung Yao. This appointment does not, however, dispose of Mr. Fung Wa-chung's candidature for office in the Foreign Affairs Bureau as reported in our columns last week. We understand that Mr. Fung has active supporters in Canton for his selection to the Foreign Bureau and his chances are as good as those of any of his opponents for the assistantship to the Foreign Commissioner.—Ed., H.K.T.]

## CAPITAL OF KWANGSI.

## NANNING PROPOSAL REVIVED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 3rd September.

The Imperial Government contemplates the transfer of the seat of Government in Kwangsi province from Kweilin to Nanning.

Telegraphic instructions have been despatched to Viceroy Chang to report on the advisability or otherwise of the proposed change.

[Continued.]

## Morocco.

LONDON, 2nd September.

Germany has informed the signatories to the Algeiras Convention that she considers the speedy recognition of Mulai Hafid as Sultan as being best for the pacification of Morocco.

Later.

The French press regards the return of the German Consul to Fez as an unfriendly and aggressive act.

Mulai Hafid has been enthusiastically proclaimed Sultan at Ujda.

The French authorities remained neutral.

## The Gale in Great Britain.

The gale in Great Britain reached a velocity of seventy miles an hour, and did great damage to crops and property.

Telegraphic communication with the Continent is still interrupted, and intending channel passengers have been warned not to cross.

## The U. S. Elections.

The Republicans have won the State elections at Vermont by a majority of 28,000, the smallest of any Presidential year since 1880.

The Vermont result has hitherto invariably indicated the trend of the Presidential election.

## THE TOKIO EXHIBITION.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Tokio, August 31.

There were protest against the postponement of the Tokyo Exhibition. But other than it a significant indication of the Japanese endeavours to obtain some readjustment.

Roosevelt, in reply to a communication on the postponement of the exhibition, declared that he fully appreciated Japan's financial policy.

## POLICE OFFICERS' UNTIMELY END.

## SUDDEN DEATH DUE TO SUNSTROKE.

Through the death of Police Constable William Taylor, which took place in the Government Civil Hospital, some time last night the Police force of Hongkong has lost a most promising officer, and its members a staunch friend.

The circumstances surrounding the death of this popular officer are most pathetic. Police Constable Taylor had been stationed at No. 6 Police Station, the Peak, for some time, and on the 1st instant was transferred to headquarters. Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning P. C. Taylor was sent out on special duty at the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's wharf. He appeared to be in his usual spirits, and no complaint had been heard to make. He remained on duty at the wharf until about noon. On his way to the Central Station he called in at the Fire Brigade Station to consult a brother officer about a hunting expedition which was to have been held shortly. P. C. Taylor sat on his friend's bed, while the friend busied himself about the room, listening to what was being said. Suddenly Taylor stopped speaking, and he was seen to fall back on the bed and then a second or so later he rolled to the floor. He was picked up by his friend and replied on the bed and on this occasion he was seized by a violent fit of vomiting, from which he soon recovered. For a while he seemed better and complained of feeling bad about the head. A glass of soda water was handed him, but he did not have the time to drink much of it when he was seized with an attack again, and collapsed. Hurriedly, an ambulance was called and the unfortunate man conveyed to hospital. He became unconscious during the night, and died, as already stated, before midnight. Death was due to sunstroke.

The deceased was quite a young man, being twenty-four years of age. He came to Hongkong two years ago to join the local force, having been drafted from the Aberdeen Police. Prior to this he was with his father in a dairy farm at Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. He was a native of East Thundershire, Peterhead, N.B., and his sudden demise will come as a shock to many, owing to the man's sterling qualities and the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. He leaves his parents in the Homeland, and a brother—P. C. 94 A. K. Taylor—who is also a member of the local force—to mourn his loss. The funeral took place this afternoon under Masonic rites and the cortege was followed by a squad of police officers, and many civilians.

## THE STATUS OF TEACHERS IN CHINA.

## PREVENTION OF DISPUTES BETWEEN CHINESE AND FOREIGNERS.

For the purpose of preventing disputes between the Chinese authorities and foreigners employed as teachers and instructors by the Provincial Governments, the Ministry of Education has drawn up some new rules, which have been sanctioned by the Empress Dowager for the control of foreign teachers in China. The following are the most important points:—

1.—Without the sanction of this Ministry, no foreign subjects can be employed to act as teachers in any of the modern schools or colleges. In the case of military instructors or advisers, the permission of the Ministry of War is necessary in addition to the sanction of this Ministry.

2.—Foreign teachers or instructors should not interest themselves in litigation between Chinese and foreigners, or in any affairs outside their educational duties.

3.—The salaries of teachers and instructors shall be paid either in Chinese Government dollars coined in the central mint of the Ministry of Finance at Peking or in any other Chinese silver coin regardless of the currency of any other country.

4.—Foreign teachers or instructors cannot leave their schools or colleges or resign unless three months' notice is given beforehand. In case of sickness of more than fifteen days, they must find suitable substitutes whose pay, etc., must be settled privately. If sick teachers or instructors cannot find suitable substitutes, then the director of the schools or colleges must do so and during the period, one-half of the sick teachers' pay will be deducted to pay substitutes.

5.—Foreign teachers must obey the instructions of the director and the head-master with regard to educational affairs.

6.—In order to secure the services of capable men Viceroy and Governors and other high authorities must not employ any foreign teachers or instructors without strong recommendations.

7.—Foreign teachers must only be entrusted with the teaching of civil and military subjects; care must be taken that their influence in other matters is not allowed to be felt.

8.—Upon satisfactory conclusion of their agreements the Chinese Government, in addition to the usual passage money, will give the teachers or instructors three months' extra pay. Copies of the above new rules have been sent to the various Provincial Governments, including Manchuria and Mongolia, by H. E. Chang Chih-tung, Comptroller-General of the Ministry of Education, and they are already in force.—N. C. D. News.

ANOTHER richiea coolie—making about the twentieth in a fortnight—was prosecuted in the Police Court, this morning, for demanding more than his legal fare. In addition defendant was also charged with assaulting Mr. J. M. Xavier, an assistant engineer of the P.W.D., who appeared as complainant in both cases. The latter charge was not proved, and that was dismissed. On the other charge the coolie—Lu Cheung Ho—was fined \$5.

## HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LD.

## LAST HALF-YEAR'S FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The profit on working account, to 30th June, 1908, of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., amounted to \$29,723.30 as compared with \$73,068.73 for the corresponding period of 1907, being an increase of \$43,345.43.

The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$52,17 brought forward from 31st December, 1907, shows a credit balance of \$79,639.63, which the directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year .....	\$36,000.00
To transfer to repairs and renewals account .....	15,000.00
To write off furniture and fixture .....	10,000.00
To write off electric plant .....	3,500.00
To write off steam launch .....	500.00
To carry forward to new account .....	14,639.63
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$79,639.63</b>

## THE BOSTON S.S. CO.'S PACIFIC SERVICE.

The Victoria (B.C.) Daily Colonist wrote as follows on July 30.—Practical confirmation of the story to the effect that the Boston S.S. Company's big liners *Trenont* and *Shawmut* were to be withdrawn from the Oriental trade is offered by the issuance of new schedule for the service by Waterhouse and Company, in which the sailings of the two liners are taken by other cargo steamers. The *Tacoma* is said to be the *Borealis*, one of the Waterhouse-Weir line, now en route to San Francisco from Australia. This vessel is to be here during the latter part of August, steaming from here Sept. 5 and from Seattle for the Orient Sept. 9. Following these two, the schedule for the balance of the year is as follows, the date being that of departure from Tacoma; each to put to sea from Seattle four days later:—*Superie*, Sept. 25; *Kumera*, Oct. 15; *Imrie*, Nov. 5; *Craigvar*, Nov. 20; steamer (name unannounced), Dec. 18. This new arrangement provides for a steamer every twenty days on the run to the Philippines. As heretofore the ports of call will be Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Manila and Hongkong. Returning, the steamer will make Shanghai when sufficient cargo offers and also call at Japanese ports. The *Imrie* which loaded most of her cargo here, leaves Seattle for Japan, China and Manila this week, taking the place of the American steamer *Shawmut*, which is disengaged pending decision of the Government regarding her purchase. Longshoremen began to discharge the *Trenont* yesterday and work will be rushed in taking her freight out. By to-morrow night it is expected that the liner will be empty. In the meantime she is being painted and placed in shape for the inspection which she will undergo at the hands of the board of naval experts appointed to examine the two vessels. The withdrawal of the *Trenont* means that in a year and a half five American steamers have been taken off this run and replaced by the same number of British steamers. The *Trenont* and *Shawmut* formerly ran in conjunction with the *Lyra*, *Hyades* and *Niada*. The last three were the first taken off, and for months it has been rumoured that the passenger liners *Shawmut* and *Trenont* were to follow. This report had at last proved true. The vessels procured for the run are smaller than the big Americans, but will probably be of ample size to handle the business. They will not carry passengers.

## MARINE COURT.

## EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, M.C., Harbour Master, Police-Sergeant George Jackson charged Mr. Wolfgang Horn, master of the Norwegian steamer *Spir*, and Wing Sing, of 31, Wing Lok Street, the agent or charterer of the same ship, with unlawfully attempting to leave the waters of the Colony after having obtained a port clearance with a number of passengers greater than that allowed by the said port clearance on the 3rd instant. The first defendant denied the charge while the second defendant admitted the offence.

It was stated by prosecutor that at 3.30 p.m. yesterday, he boarded the a.s. *Spir*. He demanded from the master the port clearance, which allowed only twelve passengers. He counted twenty passengers in presence of the master—an excess of eight.

It was stated by the master that he told Wing Sing, his charterer, that he would not take more than twelve passengers. Despite this, more than twelve passengers came on board before the vessel's departure.

Wing Sing's statement was to the effect that it was a mistake on the part of his *job*. It was further stated by the master that he informed Wing Sing two days beforehand that he could only take twelve passengers, and he repeated his order again yesterday before the passengers came on board.

The first defendant was fined ten cents while Wing Sing had to pay \$240 to the Court.

Mr. C. G. Hill, assistant engineer of the Electric Tramway Company, detected a coolie, yesterday, leaving the power house with two pieces of brake. The coolie, who was immediately given in charge, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the Police Court, to-day.

## GYMKHANA NOTES.

## SELECTION FOR THE EVENTS.

It was not until late this afternoon—at three o'clock to be precise—when a friend asked me for a few "tips" for the gymkhana which is to be held to-morrow, that I was reminded that I had a duty to perform for your paper.

For the past few weeks very little training work has been carried on, owing to two things—the unsettled state of the track, and the unruly state of the elements. But notwithstanding these disadvantages which the owners of ponies have had to contend with a few times were taken, but were not of much consequence.

To-morrow's gymkhana should be a very sporting event, and should be favoured with fine weather, a large attendance is assured.

According to the programme, which I have before me there are seven entries for the first event—the Five Furlong Race. This event remains between Kingston, who is being ridden at 150 lbs, and Ard Patrick (157 lbs.).

The Gymkhana Stakes—the race of the afternoon—should be considered that of Coxcomb, but Blue Nile must not go out of reckoning. For the Welter Race, for which there are three entries, Mr. Lesson's mount is worth backing.

The mile race should produce a good field. If Sidler, Dhu start he should win. If not, the Rose.

The last race rests with Astral.

Gym.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## SILVER DOLLAR PIECES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Canton, 3rd September.

Though great vigilance has been exercised by the Canton officials in preventing traders from withdrawing the silver dollar pieces recently issued by the Canton Mint to a large number for local circulation, either for the purpose of exportation or melting down for profit, it is found that the number of these coins seemingly continues to decrease day by day, and are becoming more and more scarce in the Canton market. It is concluded by the authorities that some traders might be trafficking in the standard coins by exporting them from Canton, and the Canton Mint officials are therefore instructed to investigate the matter and to devise means to check the practice, and at the same time to offer large rewards for the apprehension of the offenders.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The collection of the 2nd call on railway shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company at \$1.50 each by the different charitable institutions which was commenced on the 1st day of the 7th moon, does not appear to be promising at all. For the whole of the 7th moon the amount collected by the Wei Hoog Institutions was 31,000 taels, Kwang Chai 15,000 taels, Kwang Yuen 10,500 taels, Oi Yuk 10,600 taels, Shung Ching 8,300 taels, Ming Shih 2,800 taels, Shui Shin 820 taels and the Chamber of Commerce 8,050 taels; total 87,300 taels. From the above can be seen the apparent apathy shown in the affairs of the Company by the general body of shareholders. In the year 1904, when the Company was started, a few millions of dollars were collected in a short space of time, but now the collection of the 2nd call can only bring in a sum of 100,000 taels in a whole month. This is, no doubt, the outcome of the working of the Company being unsatisfactory to the shareholders and the Imperial Government's decision that the railway should be put under official control through the appointment of H. E. Chang Chih-tung as superintendent of the railway.

## PROMOTION.

It is learnt in Mandarin circles here that the present Salt Comptroller, Ting Nai Yeung, will be appointed Taotai of Lungchow, in succession to Taotai Yiu Shin Shi who died last month.

## FIRE.

Last evening, at 8 o'clock, an outbreak of fire occurred in a shop named Sui Cheung Loong, in Luen Hing street, through the careless use of kerosene oil. The flames shot up very high in the air, and at the time of the accident it was expected that serious damage would result to the neighbouring buildings. Fortunately, by the timely arrival of the various fire brigades, the conflagration was put down promptly so that little or no damage was sustained by the shops in the vicinity; the shop where the fire originated was gutted.

## AN EX-MINISTER.

H. E. Yeung Shing, ex-Chinese Minister to Germany, will leave here in a few days' time for Peking via Hongkong.

## MILITARY GRADUATES.

One hundred and eighty-five students of the Military College at the Boca Tigris have recently completed their course of studies. On the 28th ultimo certificates were distributed to these graduates by Admiral Li Chien.

## GOLD RINGS STOLEN.

## THIEF WELL PUNISHED.

A few days ago Mrs. Hobbs, who resides at 1, Ormsby Villa, Kowloon, lost two gold rings from her house. The rings she valued at \$50. A report was made to the Tai-tai-tai Police, with the result that a description of the rings was given to all pawnbrokers, with instructions to detain the person offering them in pawn. This had the desired effect, for yesterday a coolie named Chan Hol was handed over to the police. Chan denied the charge vigorously, saying that he had found the rings. The police believed, however, that while Chan was visiting some of the lady's servants he stole the rings. Accused was charged in the Police Court, to-day, and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## E. R. BELILIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, 8th September. For further particulars, apply to THE HEADMISTRESS. Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. [815]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW.

## THE Company's Steamship.

## "HAITAN."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M.

A Reduction of 20% on First Class Fares to Foochow will be made during the Month of September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. [816]

## FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

## THE Steamship.

## "ARRATOON APCAR."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. [817]

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley, TOMORROW, 5th September, 1908, commencing at 4 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Post entries will be accepted for event No. 5. REGINALD F. C. MASTER, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer. Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. [818]

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write under today's date:—

During the past week, the market has continued quiet and inactive with but a small business to record, but rates in most cases have been fairly well maintained.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited, is advertised to take place on Saturday, the 12th inst. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 12th inst. The ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Douglas Steamship Co., Limited, will be held on Saturday, the 19th September. The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 8th to 19th September.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled steeper during the week and towards the close, were sold at \$750. The London quotation is £78 10s.

Marine Insurances.—North Chinas are still in favour in the North at Tia 78, while Cantons remain neglected at \$220. Unions can probably be placed at \$750. Sales of Yangtzes have been effected at \$160.

Fire Insurances.—Both China Fires and Hongkong Fires are in demand at quotations.

Shipping.—There are buyers of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$27½, but sellers are not forthcoming. Star Ferries old and new are unchanged and without business to report.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quiet at quotation. Perak Sugars are again on offer at Tia 9½.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have strengthened and buyers prevail in the North at Tia 16. Raubers can be sold at \$72.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—There are buyers of Kowloon Wharfs at \$46. Whampoa Docks have sellers at \$100. In the North, there are sellers of Shanghai Docks at Tia 167½, while Hongkew Wharfs are wanted at Tia 167½.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Humphreys Estates are obtainable at \$10. Hongkong Lands are neglected at \$34. Shanghai Lands are firmer and buyers prevail at Tia 126½.

Cotton Mills.—A slight decline in Kowloon has occurred and sales have been effected at Tia 61. Hongkong Cottons have been sold at \$11. There are sellers of Internationals at Tia 66. Lau Kong Mows at Tia 85, and Soy Chens at Tia 242½.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents have been booked at \$9½ and more are wanted at the rate. Sales of Green Island Cements have been effected at \$10 ex the interim dividend of 40 cents per share paid on the 31st ult. Hongkong Ropes have been dealt in at \$24. William Powells are inquired for at \$4. Langkats have experienced a sharp rise, closing with buyers at Tia 59½.

Exchange.—The Bank selling rate on London is 19½ on demand. The T.T. rate on Shanghai is 75.

Dividends Payable.—Langkats—Third interim of Tia 10 per share for 8/6 1908, payable in Shanghai on the 15th inst.

## Intimations.

## YOU MAY BUY FROM US A VICTOR



AT

\$2 per week.

## CALL AND HEAR OUR

## LATEST RECORDS, IMPROVED MACHINES

AND THE

## MARVELLOUS AUXETOPHONE

## THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [135]

## KOWLOON HOTEL.

## GUEST NIGHT EVERY

## SATURDAY

AND

## SUNDAY.

THE

## MACHADO'S STRING

## BAND

will play during and

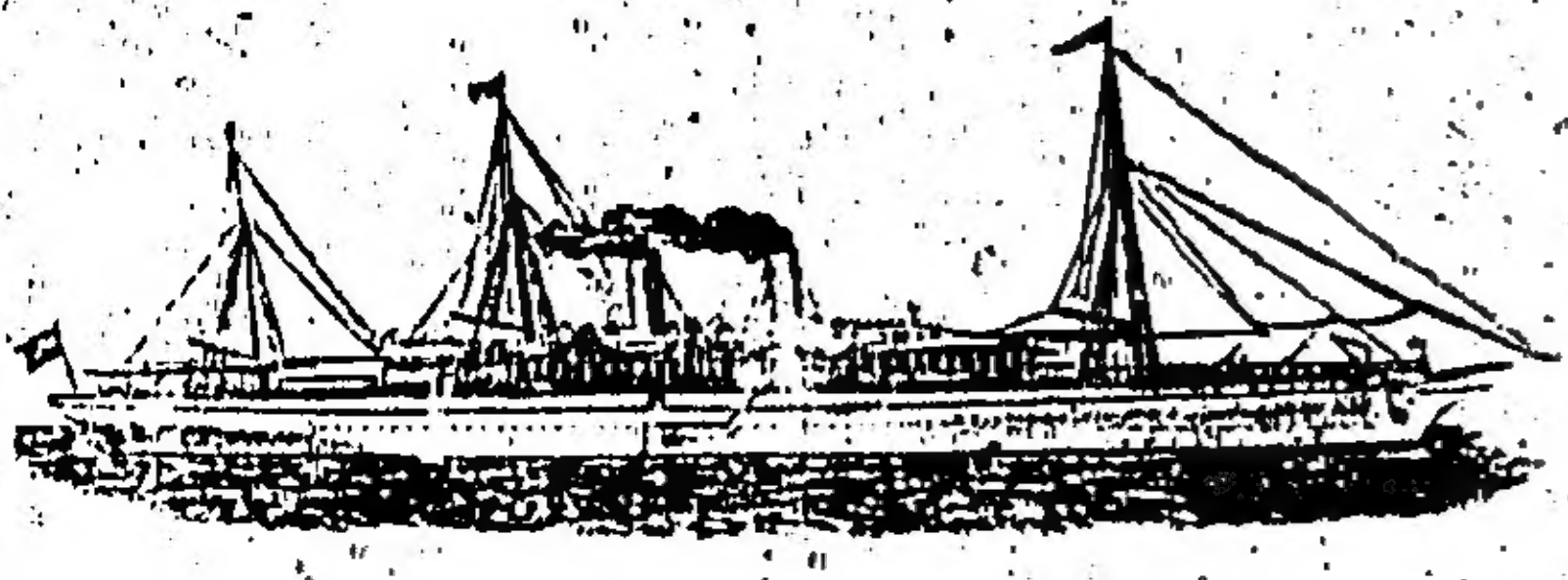
after Dinner.

## O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908.

## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.  
12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

**PROPOSED SAILINGS.** (Subject to Alteration.)

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 5th	Sept. 26th
"LENNOX"	3,700	FRIDAY, Sept. 11th	Oct. 10th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 26th	Oct. 17th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd	Oct. 27th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Oct. 17th	Nov. 7th
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 7th	Nov. 28th

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.

"EMPRESS" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.  
"EMPRESS" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.  
S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Patriotic "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ..... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.  
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways..... £40. " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.  
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.  
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Army, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c.,  
Corner Pender Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	"VIRANGANA"	SATURDAY, 5th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI & SWATOW & NINGPO & WINGANG	"SUNDAY"	6th Sept., Daylight.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"NAMSANG"	TUESDAY, 8th Sept., Noon.
MANILA	"MAUSANG"	TUESDAY, 8th Sept., 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 11th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"FOOKSANG"	SATURDAY, 12th Sept., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.  
The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.  
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yantai, Utsunomiya, Tientsin & Newchwang.  
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuda, Labad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Urukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,  
General Managers.  
Telephone No. 61.  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

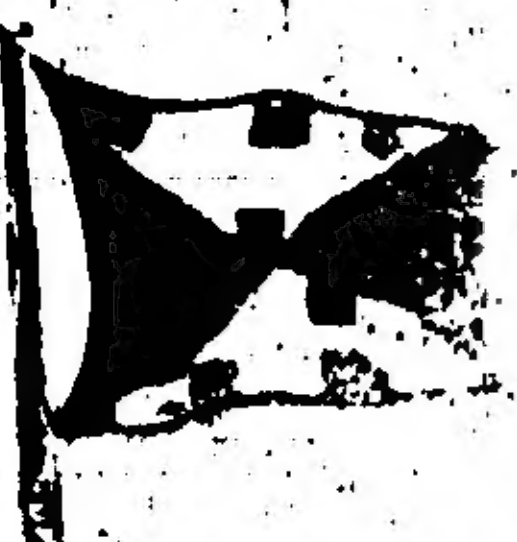
## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamship	To Sail
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	"CHIBILI"	8th Sept., 9 A.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	8th " 4 P.M.
SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	10th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and AUSTRALIA	"TAIYUAN"	10th Oct. "

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.  
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantai and Northern China Ports.  
Reduced Saloon Fares; Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.  
Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1908.



## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest-Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamer between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon, midships.—Electric Light.—Perfect Cuisine.—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO	3540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 13th Sept., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 19th Sept., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1908.

## Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.  
(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

## THE Steamship

"DELHI,"  
Captain J. D. Andrews, R.M.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this office for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 5th September, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Mongolia," 10,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables; all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Egypt," due in London on 17th October, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to  
F. J. ABBOTT,  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1908.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

## THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM,"  
Captain St. John George will be despatched at above on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at Noon. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing date
"Invincible"	4,789	Boyd	About 20th Sept.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents.

Juen's Buildings  
Hongkong, 26th August, 1908.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

## THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. B. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5:30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout by Electricity, Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey ..... \$4.  
Meals ..... \$1.15 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S. CO., LD.,  
and  
SHIU ON S. CO., LD.,  
No. 1, Queen's Road West,  
Hongkong, 2nd Sept., 1908.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

## THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"  
Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 5th September, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1908.

## HONGKONG, NEW YORK &amp; BOSTON.

## AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

## THE Steamship

"INDRAMAYO,"

on 21st September, at 5 P.M.

For freight and further information, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1908.

## Intimations.

## MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—  
E. J. LOPES,  
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office,  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

## RARE COPPER AND SILVER COINS FOR SALE.

A MOST Valuable, and Rare Collection of Ancient COINS consisting of those of the SASSANIAN, GREEK, GRAECO-BACTRIAN, INDO-SCYTHIAN, and EARLY HINDU DYNASTIES, THE SULTANS OF DELHI (including Pathan and Suri Kings) and of KASHMIR, THE MOGHUL EMPERORS, THE AMIRS of AFGHANISTAN and of BUKHARA, THE SHAHS of PERSIA, TOGETHER WITH OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COINS OF GREAT NUMISMATIC INTEREST, BEAUTY AND RARITY.

Apply to—  
I. U. MIRZA,  
Supreme Court,  
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1908.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS

7.30 a.m. to	9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to	12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to	1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to	1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to	2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m. to	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to	8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes



